The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Like the best wine that goeth down sweetly, causing the lips of those that are asleep to speak.—Song of Solomon, vii., 9.

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ALLEN G. FOWLER, Supt. Western Department,
158 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Railroad Men and Others.
Our Standard Locomotive, No. 65, mounted with the Company boiler, is now in suburban passenger service on the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and may be seen at the Van Buren-st. depot from 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. daily until further notice. We claim 25 per cent less fuel, no sparks, no cinders, very little smoke, and the cleanest soft coal passenger engine in the world.
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WALL STREET.

The Two Closing Days of the Week Marked with Great Animation.

Prices Slowly Settling Down to Bed-Rock—Vanderbilt's Bearish Inclinations.

Predictions that in Chicago Wheat Will Drop and Corn Will Take an Upward Turn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: It is a long time since Wall street had such animated days as Friday and Saturday last. Every broker seemed to have orders, or at all events was rushing to and fro with the busy air of a man who had orders. The reason of this animation was that the market went dead against the general anticipations. It was the general belief that the Ohio elections would be taken advantage of and the market put up Wednesday if the Republican victory should turn out particularly brilliant. In consequence of this belief all those who had large contracts outstanding on the short side closed them before election-day came. N. H. Smith told the writer Monday that he had covered 25,000 shares and was going to wait till the road should be clear again. Woerishoeffer covered large blocks of the Granger and Vanderbilt stocks. Men like Travers and Cammack were out of the market, and, consequently, when the election-day came there was barely any short interest. Its absence would have made a bull manipulation difficult, no matter how the election turned out.

Since Wednesday prices have gone down without a stop in the most natural and quiet way. There was not the slightest indication of a bear raid. The stocks offered and sold came out of holders' strong-boxes. Of course the bears assisted the movement and sold freely what they did not have, but they covered quite as freely when the operation showed a profit of two or three points. These operators have been losing money since June last and got quite out of practice, so that a few thousand dollars made now looked to them as big a thing as Mr. Acton's vaults in the Sub-Treasury.

THE CAUSE FOR THE BUSTLE.

It is this fast, steady process of putting out shorts and covering again that gave the market the animated and business-like aspect it assumed during the last three days of the week. There was no hammering, no washing, no attempt to squeeze premiums out of the borrowers of stocks. Things were allowed to stand on their own merits, and business became at once invigorated. Should the leading bull manipulators allow this movement to continue another week or ten days, the market would be brought down to something like bed-rock, and by the time the uncertainties of the Presidential election are over a sound basis for both investment and speculative operations would be established. It is evident that, in the absence of any investment demand for stocks either at home or abroad they cannot keep prices up unless they buy big lines themselves, and if this is so they may just as well let prices go down as low as possible and then buy. The conservative investors would speedily come to their help, for they are always on the lookout for cheap things, and the movement would probably prove a safe and profitable one. If prices are low enough the day of the Presidential race the morrow of it will see any number of old fogies sneaking around the Stock Exchange with blank checks in their pockets. Never mind whether Blaine or Cleveland is victorious. There are moneyed and money-loving old fogies in both camps.

VANDERBILT'S BEARISH INTERVIEW.

W. H. Vanderbilt's bearish interview reported Saturday indicates that he sold out all he wanted to sell, and that there will probably be no more false reports circulated in regard to the value of his properties. A downward movement would, therefore, be very easy, and the Vanderbilts would probably be among the first to step in as buyers when prices are low enough. A panic is not to be apprehended now, while a steady decline to sound bottom figures can hurt no legitimate investor's interest. No investor need look at the tape. Let him sit on his tin box and wait until the time comes to buy some more stuff to make a good average. But he must not go into the field until it is thoroughly cleared. There is a great deal of work yet to be done with the big débris like Erie, Louisville & Nashville, Reading, Jersey Central, and a few others.

THE DROP IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago markets were greatly demoralized. Everything went down, but corn was the biggest sufferer. It showed a loss of about 10 cents a bushel on October and November futures in a week. More distant futures are comparatively firm, but are suffering the same. Manipulation is wilder in the Chicago grain and provision market than it is in the New York stock market, and no one can tell what the big guns will do. But all natural indications are that wheat will sell lower and corn higher. There is too much wheat all over the world, while this country is the only one producing corn in quantities large enough to supply the daily growing manufacturing and feeding demand for it. The corner-makers' (Wells and McGeoch) lawsuit seems to assume a very wonderful aspect. It shows even the Wisconsin and Illinois sense of business morality.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

A Peculiar Suit Commenced at Cleveland Showing the Methods of the Great Corporation.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A suit showing the way the Standard Oil Company has of doing business was yesterday begun in the Common Pleas Court. It grows out of the old-time fight about freights between Scofield and the Standard Company. Franklin Rockefeller came into court with an answer and a cross-petition to a suit recently brought by John W. Fawcett and Charles W. Scofield, asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property of the Pioneer Oil Company, and that the property be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the members of the firm, consisting of John W. Fawcett, C. W. Scofield, Franklin Rockefeller, and A. C. Armstrong. The answer and cross-petition of Franklin Rockefeller ask for a judgment of $100,000 against W.C. Scofield, and states that C. W. Scofield has no interest in the Pioneer Oil Company. His father, W. C. Scofield, put $12,000 into the business for him, but Scofield the younger and Fawcett did not continue on altogether friendly terms, and the father took charge of the son's interest. The 20th of July, 1876, the Pioneer Oil Company made arrangements with the Standard Oil Company by which the former was greatly improved and the profits largely increased. About three years afterward the two companies made a further arrangement by which the Standard guaranteed the Pioneer a net annual profit of $35,000, but the profits exceeded this sum owing to the advantage to the Pioneer of the agreement with the Standard by which the former obtained increased facilities for putting its productions on the market. This arrangement with the Standard continued until July 20, 1882, when it was suspended and the Pioneer works shut down, under a still further arrangement with the Standard by which the latter was to pay the Pioneer Company the sum of $15,000 a month while the works were shut down, which lasted until June 20. The Scofields were also members of the Great Western Oil Company, being associated with Daniel Shurmer and John Teagle. This company also had an agreement with the Standard similar to the one between the latter and the Pioneer. The Great Western, it is alleged, broke the contract by violating its provisions. This caused a great controversy, which lasted until June, 1883, when an adjustment was arrived at and everything was thought to be satisfactory. The Scofields, however, the answer avers, before the adjustment could be carried out rejected it and refused to live up to the provisions of the contract. This action on their part was a violation of the contract, not only with the Great Western, but with the Pioneer Company. The Standard thereupon terminated the arrangement, to the great loss of the Pioneer Company, and it never has nor will be able to again resume business or to lease the refinery or sell the property. On account of the alleged breach of contract on the part of the Scofields, Franklin Rockefeller says he has lost his third interest in the $35,000 a year from July 20, 1882, until the present time, to his damage in the sum of $100,000. Franklin Rockefeller asks that the petition filed by John W. Fawcett and C. W. Scofield, asking for a receiver and a division of the property, be dismissed, and that he be granted a judgment of $100,000 against W. C. Scofield on account of violation of the contract between the Pioneer and the Standard.

WASHINGTON.

The Isthmus Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The venerable "Duke" Gwin has appeared unannounced in Washington. He does not state what the purpose of his visit is. He is known, however, to be the confidential friend and, it is believed, is the agent in the United States of De Lesseps. Those who are interested in canal matters are of opinion he is here to endeavor to counteract any private negotiations which may have been commenced in the interests of the Nicaragua Company. The purpose for which the State Department last winter asked an appropriation of $240,000 under the vague title of "matters relating to the Neutrality act" is no longer a mystery. Diplomatic representatives of various countries freely discuss it. It is known that the money was to be devoted to acquiring certain private vested rights along the route of the projected canal over which the Colombian Government has no control, and without which the right of way on the line projected is valueless. It is known also that English and French capitalists have been for months endeavoring to acquire these rights, and that negotiations to that end are now in progress. The influence of the Colombian Government has been exerted in opposition to an acquisition of these rights by Europeans. The Nicaraguan Company has not abandoned hopes of success. Whatever is in contemplation is kept as mysterious as everything connected with the Nicaraguan Canal has been, and the newspapers are not likely to learn anything about it from the State Department. The presence of Duke Gwin, De Lesseps' friend, is believed to be significant, and to indicate that De Lesseps at least thinks something may happen in Washington which it is worth his while to know about. The latest reports received from Panama show that the work upon the canal is progressing very slowly. The representatives of the foreign Powers in Panama are watching for any political advantage which is to be gained from the construction of the canal, and the relations between the canal company and the Governments of Bogota and Panama are decidedly strained.

TEXAS INDIGNATION.

Filled with Wrath at the Presumption of New Mexican Officials in Arresting a Man Who Was Quick on the Trigger.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 18.—After years of watching and plotting officers from New Mexico succeeded in arresting I. J., better known as "Jim," Courtright, who is charged with killing several Mexicans two years ago near Silver City, N. M. Courtright is well and popularly known here, having served as a ranger, detective, and City Marshal. He is regarded as one of the quickest men on the trigger in Texas. His arrest was effected by strategy. New Mexican rangers, under the guise of friendship, lured Courtright to a room and covered him with pistols before he was aware of their plans. A partner of Courtright's in killing the Mexicans, named McIntyre, was captured the same way tonight at Wichita Falls. The arrests were made under New Mexican warrants and a requisition from Gov. Ireland of Texas. On the discovery of the arrest great excitement and indignation prevailed in the city. Fifteen hundred people assembled at the hotel where Courtright was confined and prevented the officers from taking a night train. With great difficulty the people were prevented from rescuing Courtright. The prisoner was finally carried to the county jail. A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out and will be tried Monday. Gov. Ireland is severely censured for his action, having once promised the Citizens' Committee that he never would sign a requisition warrant.

A THEATRE PANIC.

A False Cry of Fire Terrorizes the Audience at the Academy of Music.

A panic occurred last evening at the Academy of Music. After the falling of the curtain on the third act of the play a fight between two boys started in the top gallery, and during the excitement some miscreants raised the cry of "Fire!" It was caught up and reëchoed all over the house from the parquet to the top gallery. In less than a minute there followed a scene of indescribable confusion. The audience were on their feet struggling to get towards the door. Men crowded and jostled each other in their mad endeavor to get out. Women screamed for help and tried to scramble over chairs to get out. Mr. Kusel, the manager of the theatre, came rushing in, and forcing himself into the midst of the crowd commanded them to sit still, as nothing was wrong. Several men who had retained their presence of mind joined with the employés in forming a circle around the door and fighting the crowd back. In order to restore confidence the leader of the orchestra faced the audience and continued playing as though nothing had occurred. The house was crowded to suffocation, and the results would have been frightful but for the cool and efficient manner in which the manager and his associates did their duty. Several women fainted and had to be carried out, but in a short time they all resumed their seats and the play went on, though through the rest of the performance every one was nervous and excited.

INDUSTRIAL.

Another Miners' Strike in Ohio—Southern Factories Resuming Work.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.—The balance of the miners in the Ohio Central and Buckeye Creek regions have struck for an advance in the rate of mining to 80 cents per ton. These include the mines of W. P. Rend, the Sandy Creek Coal Company, and the Columbus & Eastern Railway Company. The operators have refused to accede to the demand, and the miners will not resume work tomorrow morning. This action will cut off the heavy contributions from the Ohio Central which have been made to the striking miners in the Hocking Valley.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—The Enterprise Factory, shut down six weeks, commences to run on full time tomorrow. The Augusta and King Mills are running on full time. The wages have been reduced 25 per cent. The three mills employ 1,800 hands. The Sibley Mill, which employs 600 hands, is putting in additional machinery. The Algernon Mill is also running. Some other small mills, shut down for several weeks, will soon commence running at reduced wages.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO MAN AND BEAST.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A case of cruelty to man and beast is reported on a farm near Danbury, Conn. A man 80 years old has permitted a terrible condition of affairs. It is alleged that an old woman was frequently locked in her room for days and often without food for an entire day. Several old and decrepit men have been starved and overworked, and blows have often been administered. The cattle on the farm have suffered even worse. An agent of the Humane Society visited the place the other day, and he found several animals limping along the pasture on three legs, the right foreleg completely gone below the knee-joint. The stump was unhealed, bloody, and bruised. The owner had been in the habit of tying the heads of the cattle to the right forelegs by a rope in a slipnoose to prevent them wandering. The constant wearing caused the legs to drop off. The suffering animals were shot and their misery ended. On inquiry the agent learned that seventeen head of cattle died on this man's farm last winter.

THE WINNING TICKET.

Mr. Blaine's Last Day in Michigan the Best One of the Journey.

Welcoming and Enthusiastic Crowds at Ann Arbor, Albion, Battle Creek, and Elsewhere.

Gen. Logan Addresses an Audience of Fifteen Thousand at a Barbecue Near Kankakee.

SATURDAY'S TRIP.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS GREET THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine today passed through one of the richest agricultural regions of the West, through the thickly-populated region of Southern Michigan, traveling over the Michigan Central Railroad until Niles was reached. Here his special train was switched, and a straight run made to this place, where Mr. Blaine will spend Sunday, the guest of Mr. Studebaker. Mr. Blaine's last day in Michigan was the best one of his entire experience in the State. The crowds at all points today were very large and fully as enthusiastic as any of the Ohio audiences. There were loud cries for Gen. Fremont today, but he had found the excitement of this extended journey too much for him. He will remain in Detroit for a day or two to rest, and then he will return to New York.

The first stop today of any importance was at the university town of Ann Arbor. It was at this university that the students took a vote to declare their choice for a Presidential candidate before the June Chicago Convention had met. The students by 500 majority declared in favor of Mr. Blaine. So when the train stopped Mr. Blaine found his car flanked by 1,200 as excited young men as it often falls to the lot of any one to see. They stood in a solid, compact group, crowding back the townspeople with the usual assumption of college lads. They set up the university yell the moment the train stopped, and kept up a steady yelp as if they never meant to stop. When Mr. Blaine appeared upon the rear platform of the car he realized he had a more difficult audience to deal with than any he had yet encountered. The cheering and yelling kept up for two or three minutes after he had appeared. Some of the mischief-makers in the background were ready to urge on the cheering to an annoying extent if they had seen any sign of discomposure on the part of Mr. Blaine. But he looked down upon them so good-naturedly and with such a sympathy with their boisterous effervescence of spirits that the moment he raised his hand to silence them they became quiet. His first sentence caught the attention of the boys. He said he had heard of the Rebel yell as a most terrible cry, but he believed that the yell of the Ann Arbor University lads would have frightened away the whole of Lee's army. They started to cheer again as if their enthusiasm could not be retained, but Mr. Blaine simply asked the boys with grave courtesy to cheer no more until he had finished. They instantly complied with this request. They listened with earnest countenances to him as he delivered them one of the best speeches he has delivered since leaving New York. His strong picture of their duties and responsibilities could not have been any better done. It is safe to say that the lesson he read to these students today will make a deeper impression upon them than any other incident of their college career. The problems he gave them to solve were listened to with absorbing attention.

When he closed the boys became wild again and would not listen to Gen. Alger, who tried to talk to them. They stormed the train to shake Mr. Blaine by the hand, and when the train began to move only the utmost vigilance of the brakemen and car-porters prevented some of the most reckless of the students from becoming hurt.

TWENTY THOUSAND ENTHUSIASTS.

At Jackson there was a gathering upon both sides of the track of fully 20,000 people. They were more fired with political excitement than any of the crowds yet seen in Michigan. Mr. Blaine here spoke from a flat-car specially provided for him. He talked for fully ten minutes before he gave way for some of his associates. There were a number of banners at this place. One local artist had prepared a picture of Gov. Cleveland leading a small boy by the hand, while a woman was following him, pleading. The inscription was: "O, father, dear father, do come home." Cleveland's name was not upon the banner, but every one seemed to understand the allusions. The clergymen were very prominent in the management of the local arrangements at Jackson. They were conspicuous all along the line of this day's journey.

DOWAGIAC CARRIED OFF THE HONORS.

At Albion, and Battle Creek, and Marshall there were crowds of 8,000 people, but it was Dowagiac which carried off the honors so far as demonstrations are concerned. Dowagiac is a village of only 2,000 inhabitants, but there gathered upon its common this afternoon to hear Mr. Blaine fully 15,000 people. They came upon trains, in their wagons, on foot—in every conceivable way. One band of farmers, several hundred strong, came from a long distance, camped last night in their wagons on their way to Dowagiac, and will have to camp again tonight on their way back. Some of the wagons contained fourteen people, packed to the verge of absolute distress. The movement of the crowd here, the gallant cheering, the stalwart uprising of the farmers here in this rich locality, are beyond anything of the kind ever seen in Southern Michigan. At Niles there was a crowd of 5,000.

ARRIVAL AT SOUTH BEND.

South Bend was reached soon after 3 o'clock. Here Mr. Blaine was confronted by the Goddess of Liberty again, surrounded by a group of young ladies in white. This town had been given up for the entire day to politics. It is a great manufacturing point. At noon here there had been a great industrial parade five miles in length. Its parade had only just been completed when Mr. Blaine arrived. This place, which supports so many workingmen, has gone wild upon the subject of the tariff. Mr. Blaine was hailed as the champion of protection, which this place decidedly favors. His reception here this afternoon foreshadows a repetition of his Ohio experience. The Indiana people are more inflammable than the Northern Michigander. Mr. Blaine's visit here, it is said, will make Indiana Republican by at least 5,000 majority.

AT SOUTH BEND.

FRIENDS FROM NEAR AND FAR GATHER TO WELCOME THE MAN FROM MAINE.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The introduction of the Man from Maine to the first Hoosier gathering in his route must be highly gratifying. Even last night many came in on the train to take part in the program of the day. The early morning trains came loaded, by daylight the farmers came rattling in, and later came crowded excursion-trains and delegations by teams from surrounding towns, some of them twenty-four miles away. About seventy crowded coaches came in on the several roads. None competent to judge place the outside participants at less than 12,000, and from that to 15,000. The ladies of the leading churches had in anticipation of the jam provided to furnish meals for the hungry. They had all they could attend to. The citizens along the route of the procession had festooned and decorated their places of business and residences. Many Democrats joined in this for the honor of the town. The most elaborately decorated were the residences of Chairman Studebaker and James Oliver. The enthusiasm which prevailed all through the day and evening has shown the good feeling and earnest determination of the Republicans of this section to do their whole duty at the coming election.

The first feature of the program was a monster industrial parade by the manufacturers of South Bend and Mishawaka, swelled by additions from the farmers' showing of features of agriculture. The mottoes were many and varied—too numerous to give here and to particularize. One gotten up by the Studebaker mechanics was very novel. It was a huge globe with the words "The world greets James G. Blaine." It was kept revolving, and one of the men said it was meant to signify "Keep the ball a rolling." Mechanics of the Studebaker, Oliver, and other factories took hold of the work with a will, and to them is largely due the credit of making the parade an admirable success.

THE ARRIVAL, THE PROCESSION, AND SPEECHES.

The train bearing Mr. Blaine and company arrived by the Michigan Central Road a little after 3 o'clock. The arrival was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. At the depot, within the lines of Plumed Knights, were stationed a number of little girls dressed to represent States, one of whom presented Mr. Blaine a bouquet with the words, "We present you the vote of Indiana." On the taking of carriages by Mr. Blaine and party the procession moved through the principal streets, the line of march taking a full hour. There were upwards of twenty bands of music in the city, and instead of their marching with the procession they were stationed at the principal street corners and discoursed their music as the procession passed them. At last the procession reached the stand prepared for the speaking. There a vast number of people had congregated. Old campaigners estimated the crowd from 15,000 to 20,000. No human voice could be heard over the assemblage.

Senator Conger of Michigan led off in a brief speech, followed by Senator Palmer of the same State. The Hon. Myron Campbell then presented Mr. Blaine, who spoke in a most vigorous manner. At the close of the speaking the Michigan delegation took leave of Mr. Blaine, who was driven to the residence of Clem Studebaker, where he rests tonight. In the evening a torchlight procession of over 2,500 uniformed Plumed Knights gave a grand parade. Mr. Blaine came down to the court-house square this evening, and spoke a few minutes from a stand erected for him to review the procession from. He is much pleased with his welcome to Indiana, and pronounces it the largest gathering that has greeted him outside the large cities. The streets this evening are a blockade to passage. The crowd is estimated at over 30,000 people. In the morning Mr. Blaine and son Walker will be driven to St. Mary's Academy for a visit with his cousin, Mother Angela. Later in the day he will also visit Notre Dame University at the invitation of the President, the Rev. Father Walsh. Monday morning he will take the train at 10 o'clock on the Lake Shore Road for towns between here and Fort Wayne.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The following is Mr. Blaine's speech:

"MEN OF INDIANA: The struggle in all human society is first for bread. There is no use in propounding fine theories to a man who is hungry. There is no use in commending a political principle to one who is in need of shelter. There is no use in talking philosophy to one who is naked. Food and clothing are the primary requirements of human society, the primary elements of human progress, and to secure this you must put the people in the way of earning good wages. [Shouts of 'That's right!' and cheers.] I never saw any man moved to enthusiasm by silently contemplating the prosperity of another [laughter.], while he himself was in need. To move him you want to make him feel his own prosperity. [Cheers.] The beginning, therefore, and the end of wise legislation is to give to every man a fair and equal chance to leave the race of life open and free for all. [Cheers.] What agency will best accomplish that? What legislation will most tend to that end? Certainly it will not tend to that end to throw open our ports and say: Send ye all here your fabrics made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe to compete with our own people who are just opening their shops and building their factories. For if you do that you cannot spin a wheel or turn a lathe in these factories at home unless you can get your labor at the European prices. [Voices: 'That's so.'] We begin right there. From these considerations we deduce the conclusion that the protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of the laboring man, because, if you take in your hand any manufactured article, or cast your eye upon anything which cannot be taken in the hand, you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is the labor. In many cases the material is but 1 per cent and the labor is 99 per cent in the cost of the article. Therefore, all legislation of a protective character is, and must be, mainly for the benefit of labor, because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric. Hence, if there be any man who is preeminently and above all others interested in the tariff it is the laboring man. [Cheers.] If you compare the two great political parties in relation to this question you find that the Republican party lives, moves, breathes, and has its being in protection. [Great cheering.] A protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had it for 20 years on the statute books, with various amendments which have been added from time to time, to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern, and medieval, may be challenged for a national progress like unto that we have made since 1861. [Renewed cheers.] I am merely reciting the facts and figures of your Assessors' books and of the United States census tables when I say that in the last twenty-three years of the history of this country we have added more wealth, double over, than we had acquired from the discovery of the continent by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Prolonged cheering.] There must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the protective tariff operating to nerve the arm of labor and reward it fairly and liberally. [Cheers.] Whether that policy shall be continued or whether it shall be abandoned is the controlling issue in this campaign. All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration, but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every State in the Union, to determine with reference to this question, the character of the next Congress and the future policy of the Government. You have before you the Republican party, pledged to sustain the protective tariff, and illustrating that pledge by a specific and consistent example, extending through the last twenty-three years. You have, on the other hand, the Democratic party, which in fifty-one years, since 1833, has never in a single instance voted for protection, and never controlled a Congress that it did not oppose protection. [Cries of 'That's so.']

"I say, therefore, to the laboring men and to the mechanics, some of whom may do me the honor to listen to me, your unions, your leagues, all those associations which you have formed for your own advantage and your own advancement, are well and proper in their way. It is your right to have them, and to administer them as you choose, but they are not as strong as a rope of sand against the ill-paid labor of Europe if you take away the protective tariff which is now your background and support. [Cheers.] So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with the protective tariff and substitute for it your labor unions. [Renewed cheering.] I do not distract your attention with any other question. I do not stop to dwell upon the great issues that have been made and settled by the Republicans within the last twenty-three years. That party has made a deeper and more serious imprint in history than any other political organization that ever was charged with a great responsibility, and it is the patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it that he has belonged to it, and has shared its labors, its responsibilities, its triumphs, its honors. [Great cheers.]

THE MOTTOES.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The following are nearly all the mottoes used in the industrial procession yesterday: "The Republican Party Enacts Protection." "Agriculture, the Foundation of the United States." "Protection Does Not Make Monopolies." "Peace and Order the Desire of the People." "The Democracy—A Very Hungry and Thirsty Crowd—G. W. Curtis." "Justice Alike to the Citizen and the Nation." "American Wages for American Workingmen." "Logan, the Soldiers' Friend." "The People Want Good Money." "The Union—Our Future Safety." "The Finances—No Mystery." "A Home Market, the Result of a Protective Tariff." "The People for Solid Money." "A Just Government." "Protection to Loyal Citizens." "Pure Elections." "Taxes Always a Live Issue." "The Power of the Farmers—Their Principles." "No North and South Desirable." "Our Foreign Policy One of Peace." "A Union of the Central American States." "Extension of Our Commerce." "The Democratic Party, the Ally of Wrong." "The Agricultural Interests and the Tariff." "The Rights of the Lowliest." "Protection to Labor." "The Black Jack of Illinois—Better than the Indiana Hoop-Pole." "No Change This Year." "We Can't Trust You." "The People Are Brave, The People Are Honest, The People Are True. While I Live, I Stand as their Defender.—Logan." "We Believe in the Monroe Doctrine." "Democratic Success Means the Degradation of Labor; Republican Success Means the Elevation of Labor." "Blaine Will Be Vindicated in November." "A Free Ballot North and South." "Garfield Trusted Blaine." "Democrats put $400,000 in Ohio—Is There Anything Left?" "Went to the War—Hendricks Never Advised Any One to Go to the War." "Have You Heard from Maine and Ohio?" "It Is Better to Trust Those Who Are Tried than Those Who Pretend." "Private Prosperity Is Public Power." "Cleveland's Record as a Statesman." "Oh No! Of Course It Is Not Much of a Shower." "Mulligan Letters No Good in Maine." "South Bend Welcomes Garfield's Friend." "St. Joe County Welcomes Blaine." "Indiana Welcomes Blaine." "Free Trade Is Poverty and Misery—Protection Is Wealth and Happiness." "Free Trade Means Low Wages." "We Vote for Our Homes—Protection to American Industries." "No Chinese Labor." "The Rowdy West Welcomes Blaine." "'Turn the Rascals Out'—Hendricks; 'We Want the Offices'—Hendricks." "Blaine, Logan, and Victory." "'We Expected to Lose Ohio'—Democrats." "Calkins, Our Next Governor." "The Best Paid Labor in the World." "The Lowest-Priced Fabric Means the Lowest-Priced Labor." "Commerce Should Be Encouraged by Wise Laws." "Blaine is a Statesman." "Calkins Is Our Next Governor." "The Republican Party Aims to Elevate." "Blaine Is the Hope of the Laboring-Men." "No Foreign Standard for Wages." "We Want That Surplus in the Treasury." "Hun-gry Democrats." "Blaine Is a Statesman, Cleveland Is Not." "The Plumed Knight and the Black Eagle."

A stand was erected at the corner of the court-house square for Mr. Blaine to review the torchlight procession. Just before it moved Mr. Blaine appeared and viewed the dense mass packed in front, at the right, the left, and behind him. He looked around a moment with apparent astonishment at the densely-packed mass and exclaimed: "Where did you all come from? Is it possible that all Northern Indiana is here?" As if overcome with grateful feeling, he stepped back and said no more. The air was rent with cheers. As the companies filed by the stand each came to a halt and gave him three cheers, to which he bowed acknowledgment.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Blaine will surely go to Springfield, Ill., the 24th. It is doubtful if he visits other points in Illinois, as there is a steady call for him in New York.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19—10 p. m.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine telegraphs the Hon. A. M. Jones that he must leave Springfield next Friday after speaking. He will stop half an hour in the evening at Bloomington. Saturday morning he will make a rapid run to Milwaukee, returning to Chicago in the afternoon, where he will spend the evening.

Mr. Blaine will be in Chicago Saturday morning, and will run up to Milwaukee during the day. He will return to Chicago in the evening of the same day. He will start back for New York late Saturday night or Sunday. The Hon. John C. New of the State Central Committee, accompanied by ex-Congressman John H. Baker, Oliver T. Morton, Gen. George B. Williams, and others take charge of his movements and accompany him from here tomorrow morning for his trip through Indiana. Mr. Blaine passes out of the State from Lafayette to Springfield.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—It is not true that Mr. Blaine intends to cut his Western program. He will visit all the points of the schedule arranged in Maine before he started West, and will return to New York in accordance with his prearranged program. He will wind up this week Saturday in Chicago, and will start back for New York Sunday morning.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

HE RECEIVES THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The official figures of the Ohio election have been finally received by Mr. Blaine. He regards the victory as shown by these figures as more complete and satisfactory than the most sanguine of the Republicans expected. The Republicans gain five members of Congress, while the majority on the Congressional vote is 18,418. This is only 587 less than the majority in October, 1880. The State ticket was elected by an average majority of 15,000. The Commissioner of Public Works has a majority of 17,476, the Judge of the Supreme Court is elected by 16,000, while the Secretary of State, against whom there was heavy local opposition, received a majority of 11,321. His reports from West Virginia show that the Democratic majority of 16,133 in 1880 is cut down to 4,000.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Mr. Blaine remained at Mr. Studebaker's all day without receiving callers. He went out late in the afternoon to call upon his cousin, Sister Angela, who is the Superior of the Notre Dame Educational School for Young Ladies. He will leave here for Lafayette at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. Blaine took supper in company with some fifty invited guests. The Rev. Father Walsh introduced him to the students in a short speech. Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

"I never feel more pleasure in standing before an audience than when it is composed of young men, the future hope of our grand young Republic. The possibilities that are before you are possibilities of great success or of great failures. You should remember that you are in a country possessing the widest prospects, and that the responsibility of educated Americans is greater than the responsibility of educated men elsewhere. The responsibility devolving upon you is of a political, literary, and religious character, and you should have a thorough moral training to discharge it and to give an account of yourselves, not only in this life, but in the greater and better life to come. I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday a number of young men of the University of Michigan, and told them, as I now tell you, that your responsibilities are increased in proportion to the educational advantages which you possess; that your countrymen will hold you accountable for them. By making a proper use of your time and opportunities, you will be enabled to discharge your duties honorably."

After supper Mr. Blaine returned to the residence of Mr. Studebaker, where he will spend the night. His son, Emmons Blaine, joined him here.

WELCOME TO ILLINOIS.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT SPRINGFIELD—A NOVEL FEATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The preparations for the Blaine reception are going on very satisfactorily and are on an elaborate scale. A novel feature of the procession is to be a club of bicyclists made up from wheelmen in different parts of the State. The managers have assigned them a place at the head of the column, and the correspondence indicates that about 200 wheels will be in line. Fifty are expected from Chicago and smaller numbers from Jacksonville, Quincy, Peoria, Bloomington, and Decatur. Individual wheelmen from any part of the State can come in and the Transportation Committee announces that bicycles will be carried without expense to their riders on all excursion trains. Their headquarters will be with the wheelmen of Springfield.

Complete arrangements for bringing Gen. Logan here by special train from Peoria the evening of the 23d have been made. He will be the guest of the Governor at the Executive Mansion, where Mr. Blaine will also be entertained on his arrival the next day. The committee to meet Mr. Blaine at Lafayette will number 125. The Decoration Committee, consisting of 100 ladies and 120 gentlemen, begin their work tomorrow.

A GRAND RECEPTION AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—At the flag presentation last night a letter from the State Central Committee was read, giving the information that Blaine and Logan would both arrive here at 4 o'clock the afternoon of Oct. 25, and remain in the city for an hour and a half. This announcement created great enthusiasm. Fifty thousand people from the Eighth Congressional District will be here that day to participate in the grand demonstration to be held at Webster Park or on the grounds of the Joliet Driving Park. Arrangements will be fully completed this week.

THE PROGRAM AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The reception to be given James G. Blaine in Decatur at noon Friday will be on a stupendous scale. The train will leave Danville at 10:15 a. m., arriving here at 12:19. The stop here will not be longer than thirty minutes. A high platform is to be built near the depot, upon which Mr. Blaine will appear and speak a few words to the thousands of city and country people who will gather in the large open space. The railroad companies will remove the cars from the adjacent tracks, and the Decatur marching clubs in uniform will keep the crowds back. Most of the business houses will be closed two to three hours, and the factories will shut down to let the men see the next President. Mr. Blaine will be presented the gold-headed cane voted him at the Knights of Labor fair recently held here. The schedule time for the train to arrive at Springfield is 1:30 p. m.

A BRIEF STOP AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—Telegrams today from politicians and railway officials indicate that the Blaine party will certainly be here the 25th. The party leave Springfield at 10 a. m. and arrive here at 12:05 p. m. The only stop on the route arranged for is here, where the party will stay from one to two hours. Fifty cars have been chartered by Chicago Republicans. Ex-Senator David Davis will be President of the day.

THE MILK GROVE BARBECUE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The grand Republican rally and barbecue given by Lemuel Milk in honor of his 64th birthday was held at Milk's Grove today. The day was fine, but the roads were bad, and parties had to go seven miles from the railroad station. If it had not been for this fact fully as many more would have attended. Gen. Logan was greeted by over 15,000 people. Three immense steers were roasted; besides there were many sheep and a myriad of chickens. In his speech Gen. Logan made reference to these steers, which were named Dick, Jim, and John, as being emblematic of the way they would roast the Democrats next November.

At noon Gen. Logan arrived, having rode from Chebanse in a hack drawn by four fine bay horses. He was accompanied by State-Auditor Swigert, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Judge Payson, Jacob Gross, candidate for State Treasurer; H. D. Dement, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Lemuel Milk. They were preceded by the Waldron Plumed Knights and brass band and by the Clifton Plumed Knights, mounted, and followed by a large concourse of teams. Over 10,000 persons were fed from the barbecue stand. The meat was placed in small wooden dishes and passed to the crowd.

In the forenoon Congressman Payson delivered an address of an hour and a half. He dwelt on the tariff principally. He had a large audience and a very attentive one. The Judge was cheered time and again as he scored a good point against the Democracy. After Payson's speech the forenoon meeting broke up and dinner was tried.

THE BLACK EAGLE'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the afternoon meeting the Kankakee Glee Club sang a selection, after which the Hon. Thomas Sawyer, editor of the Chebanse *Herald*, introduced Gen. Logan in a short address. Gen. Logan was received with rousing cheers lasting some time. Logan's speech was confined to the tariff question, and he made a fine speech. The feelings of the audience were with him, as was evinced by the applause. He gave as an illustration the depression of Ireland today. Ireland was filled with factories, and everything was prosperous under a protective tariff. England made it a free-trade country, and now look at it! Starvation stares them in the face. And yet we see Irishmen damning England, but voting to make England the ruler of the United States by voting for the Democratic ticket, and if the Democrats should get in power a free-trade alliance would be made with England inside of ninety days. In India labor is worth from four to six cents per day per man. India produces a great deal of wheat and the cheapest in the world. Take the tariff off from wheat and the farmer would either be compelled to eat the wheat or keep it. He says he was not born rich nor was he rich now, but he wanted to see the American workman rise to a plane equal to a rich man, and the only way to do it was by a protective tariff. He says he could not tell what the Democratic party believed in, for God only knows.

He spoke of the scheme to stuff ballot-boxes in Cook County by putting the ballot-boxes in low dives where an honest man, either black or white, would blush to go. Of Gov. Cleveland he could not speak, as he never met him. Of Hendricks, his record is before the people, "but," he said, "if you want men at the head of this great Government you must select such men as Blaine and for your Congressmen men like Payson. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech Gen. Logan was vociferously cheered.

GEN. OGLESBY'S REMARKS.

A song was then rendered by the Chebanse Glee Club, after which Gen. Oglesby was introduced. He was received with tremendous applause. "Uncle Dick" said he could not waste time on the tariff question, but warned the voters to be up and doing their duty at the polls in November. He then gave Chicago's best Mayor a few hits, and pulled all of his eagle's tail-feathers out. The placing of the ballot-boxes in the lowest places in the city and making the keepers of those places judges of election was prima facie evidence of fraud. He would repudiate any party that hired a man to repeat his vote. He told Harrison and his henchmen that if they attempted to beat him out of the Governor's office by fraud they would find they had woke up the wrong passenger. [Great applause.] He would have a fair count and free ballot or he would have blood, and would march up to Cook County with the rest of the State ticket with such a majority that the repeaters in Cook County could not stuff their ballot-boxes full enough to counteract it. When he ran for Governor in 1864 and again in 1872 there were no cries of fraud, but now that the great and good Mayor of the City of Chicago was running the cry of fraud and corruption was coming to the front. Why was it that this best Mayor had put the ballot-boxes in such places? It was because he controlled the County Commissioners of Cook County and did it to gain control of the Legislature and seat himself in the Governor's chair. The novelty of being Governor had been worn off to the speaker, but he said he would be the next Governor, and he appreciated the honor and responsibility of the office. He was sure Kankakee and Iroquois Counties would give larger majorities to the ticket than ever before. [Applause and cries of "You bet!"]

At the close of his speech he appealed to the voters to stand by the party that had given them prosperity through protection. [Cheers.] Uncle Dick made many friends and votes today. After his speech he met many old friends and soldiers, also a number of Irish Republicans.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Secretary of State Dement made a short speech after Gen. Oglesby finished. Following him came State-Auditor Charles P. Swigert, called "Our Charlie" in this section of the State. He is very popular, and will carry the votes of many who are Democrats.

The farming country around Milk's Grove is rich, rolling prairie, settled principally with thrifty Germans, who have made fine improvements. They are nearly all Republicans, and turned out en masse today to the barbecue. It will have to be a cold day when they go back on the Republican party in this section. The barbecue was a grand success in all respects. The expense is all borne by Mr. Milk, who is an ardent Republican and one of the largest land-owners and capitalists in Eastern Illinois.

DAVIES & ATKINSON'S AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—With reference to the affairs of Davies & Atkinson in Chicago, Mr. Smithers and Mr. Buchanan of the Bank of Montreal say the bank will lose nothing at all, as Mr. Davies is naturally liable for his partner's acts, and being a wealthy man is in a position to make good all the losses caused by Atkinson. In fact, the latest advices from Liverpool to the bank, cabled since the trouble, say that the credit of the firm remains as good as ever. The matter now is simply between the two partners, and the bank has taken out attachments both in their own interests and those of Mr. Davies, who is an old and respected client.

LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS.

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Six hundred and fifty head of fat stock consigned to Robinson & Co. of Chicago were fed here and passed east today. Over 3,000 head are now waiting at the Little Missouri crossing for the break in the bridge to be repaired.

PEKIN, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The disease which broke out a few days ago among cattle at the Hamburg distilleries here turns out to be Texas fever, and not pleuro-pneumonia as first reported. Fifty cattle have died so far. There is great anxiety. Veterinary-Surgeon Paaren has been telegraphed for.

THE HOOSIER STATE.

Belief that It Is Good for a Republican Majority of Eighty-five Hundred.

Great Republican Rallies at Logansport, Vincennes, Greensburg, New Albany, and Other Points.

Attempts of Southerners to Bulldoze Manufacturers—Gov. Porter at Ladoga—Gray and Hendricks.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Chairman New of the Republican State Central Committee was prevented from receiving Mr. Blaine upon his entrance into the State today by a meeting of the committee, but went to South Bend tonight, and will accompany Mr. Blaine during his trip through the State. All the members of the committee were present today and made most encouraging reports of the political situation. It was the unanimous opinion that Indiana will be carried for Blaine and Calkins unless the Republicans become oversanguine and cease to work. That contingency, however, is not expected. The canvass will be pushed with redoubled vigor. The Democrats have evidently concluded that it is too late to compass any good result by changing the management of their State Central Committee, and Chairman Henderson will be allowed to proceed after his own fashion. He lays great store by barbecues and jollifications, and the following was sent out by him today:

"*To the Democracy of Indiana:* The State Central Committee of Illinois propose to have 100,000 people to welcome Gov. Hendricks to Chicago Wednesday next, Oct. 22. While this grand demonstration is taking place in Chicago I ask the gallant Democracy of Indiana to celebrate in every city and town in the State the grand victory in West Virginia and Ohio. Light every torch, kindle bonfires, bring out the bands and clubs, and let the young and old rejoice. The Democracy of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin will all jollify the same evening. E. B. HENDERSON,
"Chairman State Central Committee."

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Indiana is a State which becomes easily excited upon the subject of politics. Its entire adult population takes a most lively interest in the subject. It requires very little to fire up the communities of this State to a wild pitch of excitement. This fall promises to be as interesting as the fall of 1880. Before Mr. Blaine's advent the canvass here had become very warm. Both sides are very active—so active, in fact, that Mr. Blaine's visit to the State can hardly increase the energy of the fight. The Democrats have, however, one disadvantage at present, and that is the fact that they find great difficulty in raising money. The Ohio campaign has materially affected their ability to collect funds. The Republicans are now as confident of carrying the State as they were in Ohio one week before the election of last Tuesday.

One of the directors of the Republican canvass, Gen. Williams, who is here to take charge of Mr. Blaine's train in this State, says the State can be carried by an increase over the majority in 1880. He predicts a majority of 8,500. In doing this he concedes a loss of 3,500 from the following sources: 1,500 to 2,000 Prohibitionist; 1,500 to 2,000 Germans. The average loss from the two sources he puts at 3,500. But he says the Republican ticket will gain 5,000 votes from the following classes of Democrats: One thousand veteran soldiers, 1,000 young men, 2,000 Irish-Americans, and 1,000 protectionists. The 1,500 net gain be added to the Garfield majority of 1880 to give his estimate of 8,500.

ATTEMPTED BULLDOZING.

Every manufacturing interest in this State is working for the Republican ticket. Mr. Studebaker, one of the leading manufacturers here, who employs 2,000 men, has large trade in the South. He has recently received a number of threatening letters from that section accusing him of trying to influence his employés to vote the Republican ticket. The letters say if his men generally vote that ticket it will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they have been intimidated, and that Mr. Studebaker as a necessary consequence will lose his trade in the South. Other manufacturers here received similar letters.

THE SITUATION IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

ANGOLA, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The political situation in this section of Indiana is full of encouragement to the Republicans. Early in the campaign it was feared that the Prohibition party movement would cut down the vote of the Republicans, but it will not, as the following of the Prohibitionists is very small and fully half of them are from the Democratic party. The utter demoralization of the Democrats is apparent when it is stated that they have not called a convention yet for the nomination of county officers, and probably will not at all.

In 1880 the Greenbackers polled a large number of votes, while this fall there will be but very few, the most of them having united with the Republicans.

JOHN C. NEW.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE SAYS REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

The Hon. John C. New of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was at the Palmer yesterday, and left on an afternoon train for South Bend, where he is to meet Mr. Blaine and party and accompany them on their trip to Indianapolis. He said the statement published by certain Chicago papers, that Blaine would relinquish his Western trip and would return immediately to New York, was false. Mr. Blaine would visit Indiana and also Chicago. No portion of the program had been changed. "Put Indiana down for 10,000 majority for Blaine and Logan," he concluded. "We will have at least that and perhaps much more. Our organization is as good as any we have ever had in the State. The tariff question is a tower of strength to us and is making us votes in every city and manufacturing centre in the State.

"Blaine is exceedingly popular with our people, and when he shows himself among them the State will grow wild with enthusiasm. Republicans in other States need have no fear of Indiana. We guarantee them our fifteen Electoral votes. We will also elect our State ticket by a handsome majority and we expect to carry eight of the thirteen Congressional districts. When the Democrats gerrymandered the State they made several very close districts, thinking to carry them and get an almost solid delegation. They have overreached themselves, as the result will prove."

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

STANTON J. PEELLE AT PLEASANT LAKE.

ANGOLA, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Stanton J. Peelle of Indianapolis spoke at Pleasant Lake this afternoon to a large crowd, and this evening addressed a big audience here. The Plumed Knights, Blaine and Logan Clubs, and Ladies' Club turned out in force, nearly 500 torches being in line and great enthusiasm was manifested.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT NAPPANEE.

NAPPANEE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign was held at this place yesterday. In the afternoon large delegations from the country began to arrive, and by 3 o'clock over 2,000 people were on the ground. The meeting was addressed by the Hons. H. D. Wilson of Goshen, M. F. Shuey of Elkhart, and H. G. Thayer of Plymouth, candidate for Congress from this district. In the evening special trains were run, which brought the people from a distance of twenty miles, with bands of music. A torchlight procession marched through the streets, headed by 150 young ladies dressed in white and all bearing torches. The crowd, which was variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 people, collected at the stand, where the Hon. S. R. Mason of Pennsylvania delivered a speech of an hour and a half in length. Mr. Mason is thoroughly familiar with the questions of finance and the tariff. The audience were delighted with their day's work, and promise a rousing majority the 4th day of November next for Blaine and Logan and the State ticket.

A JOLLIFICATION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this county held the largest jollification ever held in this place over the glorious victory in Ohio. The Democrats, to offset the influence they feared would result from such a glorious meeting, concluded to burn their hollow gum, which they had ordered brought to town last Friday when they thought the Republican majority was 6,000 or less, but their meeting was a dull, slim affair when compared with the former, and fell flat for want of a victory to rejoice about.

THE COLORED VOTERS OF MUNCIE.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Prof. Richard T. Greener of Washington, a distinguished colored orator, addressed a large crowd of Republicans at Wysor's Opera-House tonight. On the stage with him were a large number of colored people, residents of this city. Referring to the record of the Democratic party in War days, he said that though they had admitted the Republicans were right they had never repented or brought forth fruit meet for repentance for their deeds of rebellion, repudiation, and pro-slavery doctrines. The party had kept labor down, and never sought to elevate it. The only thing it was ever consistent in was its maintenance of slavery. He charged Hendricks with being a Copperhead, and showed that he was never the friend of the negro. Such enthusiasm has not been manifested in the city during the campaign. The cheering often continued for minutes. When a telegram was read stating that Gen. Logan would be here Nov. 1 the people wildly cheered, threw their hats in air, and waved their handkerchiefs.

A GRAND PROCESSION AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans held the greatest demonstration ever known in the history of the city last night. Both parties were on the streets with processions. The Republicans turned out a torchlight procession over a mile long, while the opposition was near two-thirds as long, and as evidence of their weakness it was amusing to see them inclose two squares and keep marching along, but it deceived no one. The famous Irish orator, Scanlan, addressed no less than 3,000 people, who crowded about him as far as his voice could reach. He made a wonderful impression, addressing his fellow-countrymen especially.

JOHN F. SCANLAN AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Ohio has been heard from. Indiana is on the war-path. Last night at Mitchell the Hon. John F. Scanlan of Chicago addressed a meeting of 8,000 people. The announcement of his coming to this city tonight brought 5,000 people together from all over the county. Mr. Scanlan spoke for two hours, and laid the issues of the campaign before the people so plainly that it was the unanimous verdict that his was the ablest speech delivered in this district for many a year. Particularly on the tariff was he interesting and instructive. A great number of Irish Democrats from all over the county were present, to whom Mr. Scanlan specially addressed himself on the tariff, the Know-Nothings of the Democratic party, the McSweeney case, and the support of the Democrats by the English press and people. The Irish in this district are divided and a great many of them will vote for the Republican party.

ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY AT LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican rallies in the history of this county took place at Walton, a Democratic stronghold, last evening. The occasion was the appearance of the Hon. W. D. Owen, the Republican candidate for Congress, who, with Quincy Myers of this city, delivered strong addresses. Towns for miles around sent delegations with brass bands, and the town was fairly turned upside down. There were over 500 uniformed torch-bearers in line, including scores of ladies on horseback and in beautifully decorated wagons, each wagon drawn by six horses. All Republican residences in the town were elaborately illuminated. This demonstration marked an epoch in the history of Walton, and shows a wonderful enthusiasm for the Republican cause. Vandals shot into the excursion-train returning to this city, and fairly riddled the windows with bullets. It was a miracle that no one was injured.

PROHIBITION NOMINATION.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of this county have placed a full ticket in the field. Dr. J. A. Work of this city was nominated for Senator. As their vote will be almost equally drawn from each party general results will not be affected.

STEUBEN COUNTY NATIONALS.

ANGOLA, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Nationals of Steuben County met in convention today and indorsed the Prohibition county ticket.

GOV. PORTER AT LADOGA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—One of the largest, most imposing, and best managed demonstrations held in this county this year was the one at Ladoga last night in honor of Albert G. Porter, Governor of this State. A special train left here at 6 o'clock with 200 passengers, including the Blaine and Logan bugle, drum, and drill corps. Ten thousand people were present to receive the Governor and escort, and 100 beautiful misses dressed in white and bedecked with flowers marched out to escort the Governor to the speaker's stand. The Governor's speech was very effective, and was listened to closely and attentively by the vast audience present.

A GRAND TURNOUT AT VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An immense Republican mass-meeting was held at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by the Hon. Fred Douglass and the Hon. Billy Williams. Fully 5,000 people crowded around the speakers' stand in the court-house yard to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. The audience was highly appreciative, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was a splendid one, and made us votes. Old Knox will do her duty. After standing three hours the people almost refused to disperse upon adjournment.

A RALLY AT BRISTOL.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—H. C. Dodge addressed an audience of nearly 3,000 at the little town of Bristol last night. Although Bristol is but a small place, this meeting was a sample of the spirit that enthuses Republicans in this county, every political gathering being largely attended. The Hon. J. H. Baker of Goshen will accompany Blaine in his travels through this State.

GRAY AT GOSHEN.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats gathered at Goshen in full force this forenoon, where they were addressed by Isaac P. Gray, Democratic candidate for Governor. He also spoke tonight. B. F. Shively, Anti-Monopolist candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a rather small audience in this city tonight.

MR. TYNER ON THE STUMP.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Ex-Postmaster-General James N. Tyner this afternoon delivered a telling speech to an audience of over 4,000 people at Roann, this county. Mr. Tyner discussed the tariff question, and his speech was loudly applauded. After the address a pole 185 feet high, the tallest in Northern Indiana, was raised. Since the Ohio election Republicans here have been roused to the highest point of enthusiasm, and accessions from Democratic ranks of floating voters are almost daily reported.

A ROUSING JUBILEE AT NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The grandest political demonstration of the campaign in this part of Indiana is in progress tonight. The Republicans are celebrating the victory in Ohio and the great reduction of the Democratic majority in West Virginia with immense enthusiasm. A procession of over 1,500 torch-bearers, with flags and transparencies and bands of music, marched through the principal streets amid the boom of cannon, the blaze of fireworks, and the cheers of many thousand who lined the sidewalks. It was a rousing jubilee, surpassing any political gathering by either party yet held. In the procession as torch-bearers were many men who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democrats. Gen. Thayer of Nebraska and State Senator Yancey of Hancock County were the principal speakers. The procession was made up almost entirely of men who work in the factories. Many of the citizens had their houses and grounds brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and transparencies. Such a demonstration in the Democratic stronghold of Indiana means Republican victory in November.

HENDRICKS AS A COUNTER-ATTRACTION.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Inasmuch as the Republicans are to hear Blaine here next Wednesday, the Democrats, not to be outdone, are to have Thomas A. Hendricks, the disloyal old straddler, Saturday, the 25th. This city will, therefore, be in a perfect furor of excitement all week. Thousands of people are expected, and greater crowds than ever before seen in this dull old town will awaken us.

THE LARGEST RALLY OF THE SEASON.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this county held one of the largest rallies of the season at this place today. The procession, formed of all kinds of vehicles and equestrians, headed by bands of music, began to arrive at 8 o'clock, and by noon 15,000 persons were present. The Blaine and Logan Club of this city, to the number of 300, met and escorted each delegation. The meeting was held in the Court-House Park and was opened by the rendition of a few campaign songs by the Hope and Greensburg Glee Clubs. Judge Foraker of Ohio and Gen. Charles Grosvenor, Congressman-elect at the late election from the same State, were the orators at the afternoon meeting. Both are very forcible and argumentative talkers, and were frequently applauded, especially at any mention of the late election in their State. They both argued from the standpoint that the protective tariff plank had been their redeemer in Ohio as it would be in the coming November election in the country at large. Tonight bands of music and torchlight processions paraded the streets, the buildings being illuminated all over the city. Maj. Blackburn, the great criminal lawyer of Cincinnati, was expected to be present and speak tonight, but failed to put in an appearance. Some local speakers filled in the time.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, south veering to northwest winds, increasing in force and becoming gales on the Lakes, lower, followed by higher barometer, decided fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally fair weather in southern portion, local rains, partly cloudy weather in the northern portions, increasing south veering to northwesterly winds, decided fall in temperature, higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains, partly cloudy weather, with probable snow in Dakota, brisk northerly winds, decided fall in temperature, higher barometer.

For Tuesday, for the Lake region and Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, decidedly cooler, partly cloudy weather and local rains, probably turning to snow in the Missouri Valley, the northern portion of Upper Mississippi Valley, and Upper Lake region.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Grand Haven, Chicago, Section 3, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, Buffalo, Charlotte, Oswego, Section 6.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall last 24 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.28	51	S. W.	Clear.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.21	70	S. E.	Clear.	....
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.91	68	W.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Smith	30.10	62	....	Clear.	....
Galveston	30.12	78	S. E.	Clear.	....
New Orleans	30.17	74	....	Clear.	....
Shreveport, La	30.14	69	S. E.	Clear.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.26	50	S. E.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis	30.19	60	S. E.	Clear.	....
Louisville	30.26	62	S. E.	Clear.	....
Memphis	30.27	66	N. W.	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.25	68	S. E.	Clear.	....
Pittsburg	30.25	53	....	Clear.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.17	60	S.	Clear.	....
Cleveland	30.20	64	S.	Clear.	....
Detroit	30.13	62	S.	Clear.	....
Erie	30.20	63	S.	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.12	58	S.	Clear.	....
Port Huron	30.07	57	S.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.14	58	S. W.	Clear.	....
Sandusky	30.17	60	S. W.	Clear.	....
Toledo	30.16	61	S. W.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.89	65	S. W.	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.06	61	S.	Clear.	....
Duluth	29.88	58	N. W.	Cloudy.	.19
Escanaba	29.75	60	S.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven	30.13	64	S.	Clear.	....
Marquette	29.78	67	S. W.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	30.00	64	S. W.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	29.80	67	S. W.	Clear.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.21	62	S.	Clear.	....
Davenport	30.05	63	S. W.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	29.96	66	S. W.	Clear.	....
Keokuk	30.06	65	S.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	29.88	68	S.	Clear.	....
Moorhead	30.48	41	N.	Clear.	.01
St. Louis	30.15	67	S.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	29.81	65	N. W.	Hazy.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.15	61	S.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.01	62	S.	Clear.	....
Omaha	29.92	69	S.	Clear.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.27	38	N.	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	30.31	32	N.	Fair.	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.12	35	N. W.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.08	38	N. E.	Cloudy.	.61
Fort Assinniboine	30.29	42	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Custer	30.25	35	E.	L. snow.	.02
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.98	52	N.	Cloudy.	*
Dodge City	29.95	63	S. E.	Clear.	....
North Platte	29.91	52	N.	Cloudy.	.04
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.13	28	N.	Clear.	....
P. A. Landing	....	4	N. E.	Th'ng.	....
Kingston	30.07	56	S. W.	Fair.	....
Medicine Hat	30.13	34	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Parry Sound	29.98	60	S. W.	Clear.	....
Quapelle	30.24	17	W.	Clear.	....
Minnedosa	30.22	32	N. W.	Clear.	....
Saugeen	29.98	62	S. W.	Clear.	....
Calgary	30.08	32	S. W.	Cloudy.	....
Toronto	30.11	54	S. W.	Clear.	....
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.00	66	S.	Fair.	....
Helena	30.14	30	W.	Clear.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.05	47	N.	Clear.	....
Las Animas	29.80	61	S.	Cloudy.	.08
Little Rock	30.15	65	....	Clear.	....
Salt Lake	29.89	49	W.	Lt. rain.	.05
Stockton	29.96	60	S. E.	Fair.	....
Prince Albert	....	20	W.	Cloudy.	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Ve.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.093	55.9	65	N. E.	11	.....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.100	62.2	50	S. W.	16	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.043	70.8	40	S. W.	12	.....	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.038	56.6	57	S.	8	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.063	61.4	64	S.	13	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 70.8.
Minimum temperature, 52.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.068.
Mean daily thermometer, 62.0.
Mean daily humidity, 56.

OBITUARY.

Robert E. Webber.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Robert E. Webber, President of the Cleveland Typographical Union, died yesterday morning at his home of paralysis of the heart after a brief illness. During the present campaign he labored in the interest of workingmen, making a number of speeches in espousing their cause. While engaged in this labor he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death. Mr. Webber was a member of the Odd-Fellow fraternity in Wheeling, and his funeral will be conducted by the members of that order and the Typographical Union Tuesday afternoon.

[The deceased was about 40 years of age. He has always been prominent among printers, and was one of the leaders in the strike at Pittsburg four years ago. From Pittsburg he went to Wheeling, and at the last meeting of the International Union at New Orleans was a delegate. He went to Cleveland last July, and for some time prior to his death was employed on the *Herald*.]

James B. Fraser.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—James B. Fraser, one of the best known and most popular attorneys of this city and Northern Ohio, died this morning of stomach disease at his home in East Cleveland.

[He had been ailing for the last three years with the disease that caused his death. Three years ago he was elected Prosecutor by the Republicans of Cleveland, and served a faithful, busy term. He was 33 years of age and leaves a wife.]

James Wormley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Flags on all the hotels here were half-masted today in respect to the memory of Mr. Wormley, the well-known colored hotelkeeper, who died in Boston yesterday.

IRON-ORE SHIPMENTS.

MARINETTE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The iron-ore shipments for the week just ended show an increase in the amount sent from lake ports. This is especially the case in the Marquette district. The shipments for the week in that district amounted to only a little over 52,000 tons, nearly the whole of which was shipped from Escanaba. The total shipment for the season to date amounts to 827,587 tons from this district and 1,384,157 from the Marquette district. Total from both districts, 2,211,744 tons. This is a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 278,853 tons. Most of this gain, however, was made during the earlier part of the season, and if the shipments continue to decrease the gain will be lost before the season shall end. In addition to the amount of ore shipped, 14,495 tons of pig-iron have been sent out from the Marquette district.

A MISSING MAN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—H. Fraser Grant, one of the largest factors in naval stores and rice in Savannah, has left the city. Yesterday afternoon C. M. West notified the banks with which Mr. Grant did business that Mr. Grant had departed, leaving West in charge of his affairs as attorney. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the announcement was made and the fact that today is Sunday the developments are as yet very meagre. The Chiefs of Police at all the principal cities have been telegraphed to. Grant has been in business here for fifteen years, has been President of the Board of Trade, was estimated to be worth $150,000, and had unquestioned credit. He left the city Friday afternoon and nothing has been heard from him since.

A RIVAL TO LIMBURGER.

The Persians use asafetida as a condiment with their food.

FIGHTING GROUND.

Workingmen Deserting Cleveland on Account of His Hostility to Labor.

The Recent New York Demonstration Brought About by the Mugwump Collapse.

A Connecticut Pastor Denounces Cleveland as a Person Unfit for the Presidential Office.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

WORKINGMEN OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Among the workingmen of the iron-works and other large manufactories of Brooklyn and Williamsburg the anti-Cleveland movement has taken a strong hold. Men are deserting the Democratic party through antipathy to Grover Cleveland. The impression has taken deep root that Cleveland is a toady to corporations and capitalists, and that he is hostile to the interests of labor. William Burke has charge of a gang of men in the press manufactory of E. W. Bliss, No. 17 Adams street. The establishment employs about 400 men. The large majority of them, Mr. Burke says, were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, but they have changed front now so that the majority is for Butler or for Blaine. A vote on one floor some weeks ago stood: For Butler, 22; for Cleveland, 12; and for Blaine, 8, while 7 were on the fence with Butler leanings. Since that vote the Butler movement in the works has gained many converts. The reason assigned by the men is that Cleveland is a traitor to the Democratic party, an enemy to labor, and represents free trade. With these men, as with all iron workers, the tariff question is having great weight in turning votes from the Democracy. The indorsement of Cleveland by the British press also has embittered many of the workingmen of Irish parentage toward him, and his veto of the Five-Cent Fare bill is his political death-warrant so far as many more are concerned.

DOWN WITH CLEVELAND AND FREE TRADE.

"The cry among our men," said Mr. Burke, "is 'Down with Cleveland and free trade.'" "I am a machinist," he added, "and have lived and worked at my trade in Brooklyn for thirty-five years. During that time I have taken an active interest in every movement looking toward the betterment of the workingman's condition. I organized the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union and the Machinists' Protective Union. I have mingled with workingmen in all branches of trades, particularly of late, when I have been among them and know how they feel. Take the pump-works of Hardick & Co., for instance. Over half the men employed there, to my knowledge, are against Cleveland. A year ago no stronger Democrats could be found than they. Their change of front is due to the candidacy of Cleveland. In John Good's works, in Park avenue, more than one-third of the 260 men there are for Butler. With hardly an exception they used to be Democrats. The majority give Cleveland's anti-labor leanings as the reason for their desertion of their party, although some say they don't think he knows enough to be President, or that he is the right kind of man as regards his private character.

DEMOCRATIC DESERTERS.

"There are a few of the Democratic deserters going to Blaine, but so far as my experience goes they are very few. The fact that Butler, with his land and loan bill, was the only statesman, with the exception of Kelley of Pennsylvania, to introduce a measure in Congress for the direct benefit of workingmen, is drawing many to him. Then there is the white lead works of John W. Masury & Son. There are from 100 to 150 men there, out of whom I know the names of a large number who are anti-Cleveland Democrats. I have talked with the men in all the shops I speak of, and I know what I am saying. In Mr. Taylor & Son's iron-works there are in the foundry and the machine-shop together 200 men, with anti-Cleveland strength in the same proportion as in the shops just mentioned. Fully fifty of the 150 men in C. T. Reynolds' collar-works are Democrats who have deserted Cleveland and his party. I might mention a dozen more manufactories, and say with truth what I have just said of the others. The engineers of stationary engines, too, are bitter on Cleveland because he signed the bill which makes them pay $2 for a certificate. They will cut him almost to a man. It is my positive belief that a large majority of the workingmen of Brooklyn and Williamsburg who were formerly Democrats will this year cut Grover Cleveland. I came to this belief from the careful canvasses I have made in some of the chief centres of labor."

THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

A Democrat who ought to know says that the Cleveland demonstration in Brooklyn was born of Democratic fears and not of enthusiasm for Cleveland. The Governor was brought to the city, and the big parade and barbecue were arranged, because of the failure of the Independent movement there, where it was thought to be strongest, and the unexpected development of strength by the Butler organization. It was thought that not only would Mr. Beecher and the Independents in good numbers be drawn into open indorsement of Cleveland, but that Mayor Low might be placed, to all appearances at least, in the same position, through his natural desire to pay his official respects to the Governor. The latter part of the program seems to have failed.

Mr. Beecher is so used to defamation that he will probably not be surprised to hear that Englishmen are authority for a rumor that in his advocacy of the free-trade candidate he is under large pay from the Cobden Club.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTE TO MR. BLAINE.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who is almost a furious Democrat, says concerning Mr. Blaine: "I like Mr. Blaine as well as any man I know in public life. His word is good. He does not hold such majestic ideas of public dignity that you can never get near him, but I would rather take his word than the word of honor of a good many public men. He is fair and equitable, is not harsh in his judgments of life, and he would make a first-rate President. This I say," said Dr. Green, "while I expect to vote, as I have always done, for a Democrat."

THE "STAR'S" ADMISSIONS.

The *Star* says: "There is no use in deluding ourselves with false pretenses or false expectations. Although the Republican plurality in Ohio was much smaller than was claimed several days ago, still it shows a gain of 25,000 votes, adverse to the Democrats, in one of the hardest struggles ever fought. It is futile for Democrats to talk of carrying Iowa, or Kansas, or Minnesota. If won at all, the victory must be won on the old lines—in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, with the aid of the Southern contingent. It is as clear as anything can be that without the thirty-six votes of New York State the Democratic ticket will not be elected. It was so in 1880; it is so now. New York has shown itself to be a very variable, if not capricious, State. If anybody imagines that the Democratic party is going to have a walk-over in this State he is sadly miscalculating the discipline, resources, and temper of the rival organization. Blaine's forces come out of Ohio flushed with their hard-won triumph, confident, and aggressive. Money is flowing into their coffers, and the promised Republican bolt melts away like a bar of lead in a furnace. Everybody is looking to New York."

CONTRASTING CHARACTERS.

The *Sun*, referring to the infamous stories concerning Mr. Blaine, and the so-called Independents who have circulated them, says: "They began by ransacking Mr. Blaine's record for scandalous incidents, exaggerating them by the aid of perjured witnesses, and flinging them at him with extraordinary vituperation and ferocity. The trick appeared for a time likely to be successful, so much so, indeed, that the manipulators were bold to claim that here in New York, at least, the majority of the Republicans had deserted their candidate. They next set about securing the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. They had satisfied themselves that he was a man after their own kind, and trusted that his very obscurity and mediocrity would make him available as a candidate and a pliant tool for their ends. They succeeded in effecting his nomination, and for a time they sang peans to the conquering hero. But their period of exultation was brief. The disclosures of Mr. Cleveland's personal history revealed him as a man unworthy of regard, low in his associations, leprous with immorality, perfidious, whose name was noisome in the nostrils of every virtuous woman and upright man who knew him. Whatever might be uttered against the reputation of the Republican candidate was cast into the shade and out of sight by the infamous deeds of Grover Cleveland."

THE NEW YORK CITY CONTEST.

Today afforded no clews to the result of the present unusual agitation in local politics, though it was not a day of rest with those most interested. Politicians of every grade and stripe drifted around Madison Square and up and down Broadway from the square to the Gilsey House. There were no formal conferences, though the leaders now and then came together in little groups. It seems to be generally conceded that the different Democratic and Independent factions will unite upon ex-Mayor Grace as a candidate for the Mayoralty. The County Democracy's County Convention, which adjourned to meet again tomorrow afternoon, will not meet till Tuesday. Further conferences will be held tomorrow, and the entire ticket will probably be settled upon tomorrow night. Under the stimulus of the knowledge that the County Democrats will run a straight ticket, new and stranger rumors concerning the action of the Republicans are heard. The ticket now talked of as most probable is Levi M. Bates for Mayor, Charles Spear for Controller, George W. Lyon for District Attorney, and either Ald. O'Connor or J. W. Jacobus for President of the Board of Aldermen.

CHANGE OF ELECTORAL CANDIDATES.

Benjamin Brown, Democratic candidate for Elector for the First Congressional District of New York State, has withdrawn because he doubts whether he can serve in that capacity while he is Sheriff of Richmond County, and Frederick White of the banking firm of White, Morris & Co., No. 8 Wall street, has been appointed in his place.

DEMOCRATS DISCOURAGED BY THE ELECTIONS—REPUBLICAN SUCCESS PREDICTED.

Whatever may be the feeling of the Democrats in this city over the returns from Ohio and West Virginia, there can be no doubt how they are construed in the interior of the State. From nearly every county letters are received daily by the State committee declaring that their neighborhoods are going to outdo Ohio. The Republicans in the counties where Republican majorities are looked for declare that they will do even better than four years ago. They are unanimous in declaring that there have never been so large meetings held in their respective localities as during the present campaign, and this is corroborated by old campaign speakers who have "stumped" the State for ten years or more. The Independent vote practically disappeared a month or more ago in the counties outside of New York and Kings. The Prohibition vote is now being labored with, and with excellent results. Before election-day the numbers will be reduced to a minimum of the varying estimates made a month ago. William J. Young, who has returned to New York from Wyoming County, where he addressed a series of meetings last week, reports that special interest is felt there on the subject of the tariff, the workingmen in the large salt works having become alarmed at the attempts of the last Democratic Congress to remove the duty from salt. Mr. Young says that conversations with many prominent gentlemen convince him that large accessions will be made from the Democratic ranks. Speakers of National reputation are engaged nightly in addressing large meetings at various points.

CONNECTICUT.

CLEVELAND DENOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, formerly of Brooklyn, and whose name was conspicuously mentioned in the recent election of new Bishops, of Trinity Methodist Church, New Haven, in a sermon this evening addressed to young men, publicly announced his position and political views. "I am not a politician," he said, "but I feel it my duty as a pastor to make clear my opinion about the Presidential contest. I don't want to enter into politics and don't want to expound them from the pulpit, but I do take pastoral interest enough to state of that candidate who aspires for the Presidency, who has during his life transgressed moral and human law in the exercise of his passions, that I do not consider him in any sense proper to receive the position of President. The mere praise of that man enters into our homes and encourages our children to think mildly of infamous ungodliness. I want to protest most strongly against it. Don't pass it over and say he was only sowing his wild oats. It implies none of the horror of youthful excesses so termed. It is dangerous philosophy. It is a slur upon God to encourage such wickedness."

WEST VIRGINIA.

A ROORBACK EXPLODED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Jefferson County and the whole of the eastern portion of this State were greatly annoyed by the circulation of posters charging the Republican State Central Committee with paying for foreign negroes $2 each for voting for the Republican State ticket. Chairman Cowden and J. D. Butt of Harper's Ferry were charged with the offense, and forged drafts were exhibited with their names at the head. Last night a party, who, it is charged, forged the name and circulated the posters charging the Republican party with forgery, was arrested at Hagerstown, Md., and held for trial. It is thought that the report of such importation was circulated in order to provoke a riot. The party will be examined tomorrow at Baltimore.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

Jim Courtright Makes a Dash for Liberty at Fort Worth, Tex.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 19.—Jim Courtright, arrested last night by the State Rangers and officers from New Mexico on a warrant for murder, escaped from his captors this evening. The officers, against the Sheriff's protest, took Courtright to a restaurant for breakfast and dinner. Large crowds followed the prisoner to the meals. This evening the guards brought Courtright for supper. Some of Courtright's friends had hung two large pistols under the table where the prisoner sat at the previous meals. One of the guards was inveigled outside, whereupon Courtright seized the weapons, covered the two remaining guards, backed to the door, mounted a waiting horse, and fled down the street in the presence of a large crowd, who witnessed every maneuvre. The prisoner's friends hampered the officers in immediate pursuit by crowding in. The escape created tremendous excitement. Jim McIntyre, accused with Courtright and arrested yesterday at Wichita Falls, was brought to the city tonight. There was a great crowd at the depot. It now transpires that the men were not wanted for the murder of the Mexicans at Silver City, but for killing two Americans named Groestedt near Albuquerque, whom they are charged with having first arrested as officers and then deliberately murdered. Courtright's friends deny the charge.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—That portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's lines between Menominee and Wabasha which was washed away by the recent floods in that section is nearly rebuilt and will be ready for business next Tuesday. A week or more will be required to rebuild the bridges and that portion of the road destroyed between Chippewa Falls and Red River Junction.

The remains of the Rev. W. A. Throop of All Saints' Cathedral will be taken to Indiana for interment. The deceased rector was a native of Indiana and was educated in the university of that State. This evening special services in honor of the dead took place in St. James' Church. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Welles officiated, assisted by a large number of the Episcopal clergymen of the city.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—A German lad, 15 years old, today arrived at his home in this city from San Antonio, Tex., having covered the distance on foot. He was nine weeks in making the trip. When passing through Mississippi plantations he was four days without food. He is completely exhausted, and lies in a critical condition this evening.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Arrived, the California, from Hamburg; the City of Chester and Alaska, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—Arrived, the British Princess, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Arrived out, the Britannic and Gellert, from New York; the Circassian, from Montreal.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

John Dunn, the convict who escaped from Joliet Friday, was arrested yesterday near Lockport and returned to the penitentiary. He was convicted in May for a small burglary committed in Rockford.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of Several Buildings and Their Contents at Brooklyn—Loss $200,000.

Flames in the Hold of a Cotton-Laden Vessel at Galveston—The General Record.

Brooklyn's Early Morning Blaze.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Early this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick building, Nos. 242 and 244 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, occupied by the Rice Box and Toy Company, and rapidly extended through the building. The second floor was occupied by William N. Peck, a wall-paper manufacturer, and the fourth floor by John Bundy, manufacturer of electric instruments. All these tenants suffered an entire loss of stock and fixtures, valued in all at nearly $50,000.

The flames spread to No. 240, adjoining, the first floor of which was occupied by E. Grelando, picture-frame manufacturer, and the second floor by James Walton, dealer in woodenware. These parties suffered a loss of $500, fully insured.

The four-story brick building at Nos. 246 and 248 also caught fire. The first floor was occupied by S. Ranich, nickel-plater; the second and third floors by William N. Peck, and the fourth by the Fulton Electric Company. Nos. 250 and 252, adjoining, occupied by Frederick H. Levy & Co., printing-ink manufacturers, were damaged considerably.

From this point the flames spread through to Water street, completely destroying Nos. 257 and 259, that street. The first floor was occupied by William G. Brown, manufacturer of dyes, the second floor by William N. Peck, and the fourth floor by the Ruggles Button Company and the Brady Electric Company. The cause of the fire is unknown. The buildings were a part of the Carey estate and the damage on them is estimated at fully $100,000, partially insured, while the loss on the entire stock and fixtures is estimated at $100,000.

While one of the engines was on its way to the scene it upset and severely injured Henry Fitzsimmons, the driver.

McGregor, Ia., Again Visited.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—McGregor had another bad fire last night. It was discovered first in Austin's livery-stable. The wind blew hard, and only active work saved the whole of lower Main street. The insurance is as follows:

W. C. Austin, livery and dwelling, barn and feed, insured in the British American for $1,000, and $1,000 in the Washington of Boston; on dwelling, $200 in Northwestern of Milwaukee.

Charles Fox, building insured for $1,000 in the Germania.

James A. Wynne, tobacco and cigars, insured in the Insurance Company of North America for $300, and $500 in the Springfield Fire and Marine.

Henry Lutke, bakery and dwelling, $900 in the Connecticut of Hartford and $900 in the Rhode Island Underwriters' Association.

G. W. Ladd, building insured for $200 in the Continental.

Thomas Updegraff, building insured for $500 in the American of Philadelphia.

V. R. Miller, stoves, insured for $600 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

S. J. Peterson, building, $800 in the Milwaukee Mechanics'; stock, $600 in the Sun of London.

P. H. O'Brien, grocery, $1,000 in the Continental.

L. F. Church, livery, on the barn, $800 in the Milwaukee Mechanics'.

In the Forests.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Forest fires broke out today back of Tawas City and to the north of this place at the head of Tawas Lake, and are spreading rapidly. Everything is dry. The flames are driven by a furious gale.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 18.—The winds today and yesterday fanned the forest fires in New Jersey. Last night six fires could be seen from Waterford, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and the people of that village were nearly smoked out. Hundreds of men are fighting the flames.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 18.—Fires are burning in Prince George County, extending a short distance from this city to Disputanta, on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

A Tenement-House Blaze at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this morning the Peel Building, a large frame tenement-house at the corner of First avenue southeast and Ortman street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The structure was a poor one, only valued at $800, but was occupied by fourteen families, all of whom lost their household effects and clothing, the total loss in this direction being estimated at $1,500. There was no insurance on either the building or property. Sparks from the fire ignited the Winthrop School-House, situated near, and burnt the cupola and roof badly, causing a loss of about $2,000. This was also without insurance.

In the Hold of a Steamship.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 19.—The iron steamship Atachis, of the Atachis Steamship Line of Sunderland, England, plying between Galveston and Liverpool, was discovered on fire this afternoon while lying in the harbor. She had been loading cotton for several days past, and had 2,300 bales aboard. The fire was burning for several hours before it was discovered. Four tugs are now flooding the hold, where the cotton and coal are burning fiercely. The cotton is insured. While working on the vessel tonight a fireman fell from a barge and was drowned.

A Close Call for Barnum's Circus.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Barnum's winter quarters in Bridgeport had a narrow escape early this morning. A large barn a few feet from the quarters caught fire at 1:15 a. m., and the special fire patrol had great difficulty in saving the buildings, and the barn, with sixty tons of hay, was destroyed. Many valuable animals were in the quarters.

Incendiarism at Logansport, Ind.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The country home of Mr. A. C. Barnett, the hotel man, situated in the suburbs of this city, was burned to the ground last night. The loss is $7,000; insurance, $3,000 in the North American. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

At Mackinaw, Ill.

MACKINAW, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday Henshaw & Stout's grocery and contents and Beckley & Brock's shop and agricultural-implement warehouse were destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $5,000; little insurance.

Eight Buildings at Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 19.—The buildings extending from Eighth to Ninth street on Vernon avenue—five dwellings, two stores, and the house of a hose company—burned tonight. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

At Farmville, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 19.—Last night at Farmville, this State, a planters' warehouse, three tobacco-factories, and six tenements were burned. Loss, $10,000; insured, except the warehouse.

In Chicago.

A still-alarm at 1 o'clock p. m. to Engine Company No. 31 was caused by a large hay-stack burning on an unimproved piece of land south of Douglas Park, owned by the West Park Commissioners. Damage, $100; no insurance.

A gas jet set fire to a lace curtain in the residence of J. S. Mitchell, No. 2438 Michigan avenue. Damage to furniture and building, $50.

At 5 o'clock p. m. fire broke out from some unknown cause in K. Meyer & Son's lumber-yard, No. 381 Lumber street. The flames burned about an hour and caused a damage of nearly $1,000; fully insured.

Minor Blazes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—At Meridian, Miss., forty-one horses burned to death in Rosenbaum's stable this morning, and a large mill was also destroyed. Loss, $30,000; insurance light.

Fire at Tarentum, Pa., last night destroyed the pot and box factories connected with Charles Flaccus' Glass-Works. Loss, [illegible]

ST. MARYS, Kas., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—[illegible] here about midnight burned five [illegible] houses. Loss, $14,000; insured for [illegible]

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The search for the bodies of the victims of the great storm of Oct. 8 was continued yesterday. About 10 o'clock the tug [illegible] O'Neil, manned by Capt. Hunt, Chief of Police, found the body of Knowlton [illegible], one of the contractors. It was floating near the crib where the drowning occurred. [illegible] taken to the morgue at Hyde Park, where an inquest will be held today. Deputy Coroner Clancey held an inquest yesterday upon the six bodies recovered Saturday. [illegible] were identified as those of Charles [illegible], Menski, David Schmidt, William [illegible], Peter Eliasson, and Enoch Ainsworth. [illegible] dict of accidental drowning was rendered. [illegible] except the body of Ainsworth were [illegible] over to friends and relatives, and will be buried in Oakwoods today.

Jefferson.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting [illegible] day afternoon and appropriated [illegible] graveling Holcomb avenue.

The Street and Bridge Committee was instructed to confer with the city, Lake View, and the Board of County Commissioners and request them to join with Jefferson in building a swing bridge across the Chicago River at Western avenue.

The Citizens' Association, at their last meeting, discussed the question of asking that Section 36 be admitted into the city. There was a strong feeling in favor of it, but the motion to appoint a committee to take action on the subject was lost by a small vote.

Col. A. C. Higgins will speak this evening at the Republican meeting in the engine-house.

MRS. HUNTINGTON'S WILL.

Her Bequest to Found a Divinity School in Minnesota in Danger of Being Ruled Out.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—[illegible] days ago the will of Mrs. Augusta M. Huntington of this city, who died from the effects of a carriage accident in Colorado, was probated, and much felicitation was caused in the Episcopal denomination, particularly in the Northwest, over a munificent bequest of [illegible] to Bishop Whipple of Minnesota to be held by him under certain conditions to provide buildings, scholarships, and an endowment for the divinity-school in Faribault in that State. Grave doubt as to whether the testator woman had the power to make such bequest has been raised through the fact becoming known that under the will of the testator's father, William S. Johnston, who died in 1869, leaving property worth over $1,000,000, Mrs. Huntington was given only a life-interest in one-fifth of the estate. The matter has not yet been inquired into thoroughly, but the presumption is that Mrs. Huntington expected her bequest to Bishop Whipple would be paid out of the proceeds from the sale of property which she supposed she had inherited from her father, but which as a matter of fact she had no title to beyond that of a life interest. If this presumption is true her will will be of course without effect. It will be a great disappointment to many people if such proves to be the case.

CHURCH TRIALS.

Two Notable Cases in Caroline County, Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A special from Hillsboro, Caroline County, Md., says two noteworthy church trials took place last week at Hillsboro Church. The Revs. R. J. Aldred and A. W. Lighthourne were tried and convicted by an investigating committee summoned by Presiding-Elder J. H. [illegible]. The committee met with closed doors [illegible] last and closed its session Friday night. The case of the Rev. Mr. Lighthourne, pastor of the Easton Church, was first taken up. He recently had some trouble with his [illegible] and resigned from the pastorate to accept a position on the New York *Herald*. Much talk followed his departure. Mr. Lighthourne was convicted of leaving his charge without giving due notice, and his parchments [illegible] he surrendered with his resignation from the church are therefore withheld from him. He will, however, be admitted to membership at the meeting of the annual conference. No other charge was preferred against him.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Aldred was taken up Friday. Mr. Aldred is stationed at Chestertown, and is one of the brightest lights in the Wilmington Conference. He has a wife and several children. He has possessed the unbounded esteem of every one who knew him. As an evidence of this, the churches in the conferences were given him, and he was at Denton, Easton, and Chestertown. The people were astounded when it was announced yesterday morning that the jury had rendered a verdict recommending that the Rev. Mr. Aldred be suspended from his charge until an investigation could be held by the Annual Conference next March. The charges against him were based on the testimony of a servant-girl who had been in his employ. It is said he admitted their truth. After the jury had rendered its decision the accused preacher took the floor and made a brief but very pathetic address. One of the prominent ministers in the conference said that the evidence against the preacher was quite clear, and that it is hardly likely that he will appear before the annual conference for vindication. The girl is now at the Philadelphia Maternite. She was summoned to attend the trial, but her confinement prevented, and her deposition was taken in that city by one of the ministers.

A STORY ABOUT KEAN.

Temple Bar: Young also told us that when Kean was playing in Paris in 1828 his irregular habits and unpunctuality were constant sources of embarrassment to the impresario. He seldom if ever attended rehearsals, and one evening, when "Hamlet" was announced, he took it into his head to absent himself from the theatre altogether; and was at length discovered by the stage-manager, half an hour before the time appointed for the rising of the curtain, at the Café de Paris, vigorously attacking his third bottle of Chambertin. In vain the horrified functionary expostulated, alleging as an extra inducement that the Duchesse de Berri had signified her intention of witnessing the performance.

"I am not the Duchesse's servant," coolly replied the tragedian.

"Ah, but you are not aware," insinuated the other, playing his last trump, "that her Royal Highness positively affirms that no one ever equaled Talma in 'Hamlet.'"

"Does she, by G—?" exclaimed Kean, rising from his seat and eagerly grasping his companion's arm; then, sir, I am ready, and by the Lord Harry she shall tell a different story tomorrow!"

FRENCH COLONIES.

By way of a counterblast to the glory of colonial enterprise the Paris *Justice* has been publishing some interesting figures. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the French colonies across the sea entail the sacrifice of some 1,200 lives a year, the annual mortality in the infanterie marine being seventy in 1,000 as against eight in 1,000 in the case of the Continental army. This loss of life is by no means compensated for by pecuniary gains. The total trade of Cochin China is about [illegible] a year, but of this less than a fifteenth is with France; and as most of the French imports are consumed by the French soldiers and officials, the advantage even of this $2,000,000 trade is not very real. As for Algeria, it is estimated that it costs the French taxpayer $10,000,000 a year; and, however liberal an allowance be made for indirect commercial advantages, the balance must be very much on the wrong side. The same writer calculates, allowing for interest at 4 per cent, that Algeria has altogether cost ten milliards since 1830, just twice the German indemnity.

THE REV. N. J. HARKNESS' ASSAILANTS.

Frank and Shorty Edgar and [illegible], young men who bear a bad reputation and have frequently been arrested on various charges, were taken in on suspicion of having assaulted and robbed the Rev. N. J. Harkness of the West Indiana Street Methodist [illegible] Mission, while on his way home from church a week ago Sunday night. Mr. Harkness is still confined to his house, No. [illegible] street, from the effects of the injuries received at the time, the prisoners were taken before him and fully identified. A charge of assault and robbery was preferred against them, and they will be arraigned before Justice [illegible] White today.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated in Mississippi by the Democratic State Government.

The Republican National Committee Urges the Party to Follow Up the Ohio Victory.

A Word of Warning to Prohibitionists from Edward Everett Hale—Butler and Belva—Campaign Echoes.

THE WEST.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

SYSTEMATIC INTIMIDATION OF REPUBLICANS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats in portions of the Sixth Mississippi District, where the Hon. John R. Lynch, and in the Seventh District, where the Hon. J. B. Yellowly are the Republican nominees for Congress, have begun systematic intimidation of Republicans. In Wilkinson County, which is strongly Republican, and in Lynch's district, Winchester rifles furnished by the Democratic State Government have been distributed to every Democrat who would receive them, and a reign of terror inaugurated. Mr. Lynch's friends met him on his way to speak in that county and implored him not to come into the county, knowing violence and bloodshed would be the inevitable result. Mr. Lynch thereupon canceled all his appointments in that county.

A MAN KILLED IN OLD COPIAH.

Last night in Crystal Spring, Copiah County—the same county in which Prent Matthews was murdered at the election last year—a Republican meeting was to be addressed by the Hon. John B. Yellowly, nominee for Congress; Judge McMillan, candidate for Elector, and the Hon. James Hill, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Yellowly attempted to speak when a mob of Democrats threw bottles and brick bats, mingled with the most opprobrious epithets. He was forced to leave the stand, making his escape to the hotel, accompanied by a few friends. He was pursued by the mob, who continued to throw missiles of every description. All of the party were more or less bruised, and one man's skull was fractured, from which he will die. Yellowly took refuge in a barber-shop connected with the hotel, and while doing so was fired at several times, fortunately without fatal result. He remained concealed until the midnight train arrived, when he succeeded in eluding the mob and got away. It is not probable Republicans will poll many Blaine and Logan votes in Copiah and Wilkinson Counties. In the Third District, where the Hon. A. G. Pierce is the Republican nominee, and the Republicans have about 1,800 majority, the same reign of terror has been inaugurated by the Democrats, who have distributed Winchester rifles in that district also. Leading Bourbon Democratic organs and speakers in that district openly advocate violent methods to carry the election. More intelligent Democrats have given up all hope of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and are directing all their energies to send up a solid Democratic Congressional delegation in order to control the next House of Representatives.

THE PRAIRIE STATE.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—C. D. Myers this afternoon received a dispatch from Robert T. Lincoln saying that he would be present at the great Republican rally in this city the 25th inst. There is every indication of a monster gathering. The various towns and cities in this section are organizing large delegations. The street pageant will embrace an extensive display of the different trades and manufacturing concerns.

HOW THE PREACHERS STAND.

A poll taken of the Presbyterian Synod now in session in this city shows 113 for Blaine and Logan, three for Cleveland, and three for St. John.

CULLOM, CARR, AND OTHERS AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The largest political gathering ever held in Fulton County was that of the Republicans today. Ten to fifteen thousand people were present. Senator Cullom, Clark E. Carr, the Hon. J. H. Starr, and other speakers made addresses. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and many who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket turned out with the marching clubs and announced their intention to vote the Republican ticket next November.

AN OUTDOOR RALLY.

CERRO GORDO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans had a grand and successful outdoor rally here last night. There was a large street procession of the Blaine and Logan Clubs on horseback, after which the Hon. M. B. Thompson, candidate for the State Senate, made an address to a crowd of 800 people. The Republicans here are enthusiastic over the success in Ohio.

A GREAT DAY FOR CARMI.

CARMI, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republican rally here this afternoon and tonight was the largest Republican gathering held in Carmi since Logan's meeting in 1878. In the afternoon the Hon. George A. Sanders addressed the audience in a speech of two hours. At night there was a mammoth procession, including the flambeau corps, Plumed Knights of Carmi and Enfield, and several hundred other torch-bearers, more than 100 belonging to the colored club. In the procession were three bands and floats, with glee clubs of Carmi, Enfield, Grayville, and New Harmony. Along the line of march many of the business houses and dwellings were illuminated and decorated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. On arriving at the park addresses were delivered by Gen. F. W. Palmer of Chicago and the Hon. George W. Jones of Edwardsville.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

The committee of the Prohibitionist party appointed to secure the nomination of a State Senator and Representatives in the Thirtieth Senatorial District, as also county officers, have abandoned the measure and announce that they will content themselves with supporting their State and National Prohibition candidates. St. John's following will be very small in Champaign County.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD AT COULTERVILLE.

COULTERVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The opera-house in this city was crowded tonight with the most enthusiastic crowd that has assembled here this campaign. The Hon. J. H. Roberts, Penitentiary Commissioner, discussed the political issues for two hours. This place will gain an increased Republican majority in November.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE DESPERATE.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Macon County Republicans are enthusiastic and the Democrats are desperate. Tonight the Republicans held big rallies at Niantic and Harristown, at the former place putting up a campaign pole. The speakers were the Hon. Jason Rogers, E. P. Vail, and the Mills brothers. At Prairie Hall the Democrats erected a pole.

A FEEBLE EFFORT.

DESPLAINES, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The unterrified, assisted by Butler, St. John, and Belva Lockwood men, had a grand torchlight procession here tonight. There were no speakers, as the Democratic orators are busy just now trying to think of some way of getting round that Ohio cyclone. The Republican band from Park Ridge furnished some exquisite Democratic airs, such as "Marching Through Georgia," "John Brown's Body," and others.

MAJ. CONNOLLY'S SPEECH AT PAW PAW.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Paw Paw last evening. Maj. Connolly of Springfield spoke to a large audience. A large torchlight procession marched through the illuminated streets.

GENEVA TO THE FORE.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic rally came off at Geneva Saturday night. Clubs from Batavia and St. Charles gave light to the streets, and the Junction glee-club gave music in the hall. The court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity by a delighted audience. Gen. O. L. Mann and R. E. Hoyt addressed the meeting.

HILLSBORO REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Donnellson, this county, held a large and enthusiastic rally today. The Hon. J. M. Truitt of this city was the principal speaker. The Republicans in this section are in earnest—a fact that is shown by the large attendance at all the meetings.

CONGRESSMAN HITT AT LANARK.

LANARK, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Carroll County had a grand rally at this place last night. There was an immense crowd present from the country and neighboring towns. The torchlight procession was an imposing affair for a country town, several hundred torches being in line. It was advertised to hold the meeting in the hall, but it was soon discovered that not one-third of the people who wanted to hear could be accommodated; so the meeting was held in the street. Eloquent and telling speeches were made by the Hon. R. R. Hitt and the Hon. J. S. Cochran. The tariff was the chief topic of both speeches, and frequent reference was made to the great victory in Ohio. Carroll County Republicans are thoroughly aroused and will poll an increased majority this fall.

HORIZONTAL WILLIAM OVERHAULED.

LEBANON, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There was a grand political demonstration at Summerfield, about three miles from this place, this evening, under the auspices of the Blaine and Logan clubs of that place. The street-parade was made up of about 2,500 uniformed voters, gathered from the surrounding towns and villages. The streets were illuminated and enthusiasm ran high. The speakers of the evening were Thomas B. Needles, candidate for Congress for the Eighteenth District; Dr. Pretorius of St. Louis; and C. J. Lindley of Bond County, Elector for the Eighteenth District. Needles gave the public record of Horizontal William a thorough overhauling. Dr. Pretorius spoke in German to the large number of his countrymen present, and explained to them fully the difference between prohibition as a political question and as a tail to the Democratic kite. C. J. Lindley recounted the patriotic course of the Republican party. Songs by the glee clubs and music by the bands filled in the time until very late. It seems to be inevitable that Horizontal Bill will follow his friend Hurd of Ohio and be defeated.

A DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

MARSHALL, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats had a big rally here today. S. Z. Landes, candidate for Congress in this district, spoke. There were about 2,000 people present.

NO DISAFFECTED GERMANS THERE.

MINONK, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The disaffection of the Germans in this Democratic county of Woodford is about as pronounced as the Ohio election has shown it to be in Cincinnati. The Republicans expected that in this locality the gain in the Irish vote would about offset the loss in the German, but so far our loss has been one vote among the Germans, and our gains from among voters of Democratic proclivities has been very large. Over 100 Germans have taken out their naturalization papers under the auspices of the supporters of Blaine and Logan, making a journey to Bloomington for that purpose. There has been a quasi-Democratic rally in progress here today, which has lacked two essential elements which go to make such a meeting successful—viz.: numbers and enthusiasm, both of which were lacking to a woful degree. The election of Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby is assured. C. S.

SPEECHES AND PARADING AT MORRIS.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Milnes' Opera-House this evening, and an able and effective speech was made by the Hon. George Hunt. State Senator Snyder also made a few appropriate remarks. The Blaine and Logan Glee Club and the Coleta and Morrison bands furnished music for the occasion. The meeting was preceded by a grand torchlight parade, participated in by the Coleta Mounted Club, the Morrison Cadets, and Morrison Plumed Knights.

JOHN GIBBONS TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE DEMOCRATS.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. John Gibbons of Chicago delivered an address here tonight to a crowded house and a well-pleased audience. He gave at length his own reasons for severing his connection with the Democratic party, and why no good Irishmen should support the National Democratic nominees, and why they should support Blaine and Logan. The recent recruits from the Irish-American ranks were particularly well pleased with the address.

DISCONSOLATE DEMOCRATS AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Rock Island made their strongest effort tonight to outdo the demonstration made in honor of Gov. Oglesby's visit here the 24th of September, but signally failed in materializing. Their procession to-night numbered 817 torches, which is less than one-half the number borne in honor of Gov. Oglesby, while the crowd was in about the same proportion, though the meeting had been extensively advertised. Senator Joseph McDonald of Indiana was the principal speaker, but his talk awakened but little enthusiasm.

A DICK TOWNSHEND RALLY.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Dick Townshend rally, which has been advertised for two weeks or more, came off today. He was greeted by a crowd of about 2,000, which was less than was expected, considering the fine weather and the day of the week. He delivered one of his stereotyped addresses, in which he made a feeble attempt to handle the tariff question, but made a dismal failure. J. W. Burton, the Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Appellate Court, delivered an address at night.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats of McHenry County in convention today nominated Frank Cox of Nunda for Clerk, John B. Lyon State-Attorney, John Honohue Surveyor, William Nichols Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Johnson Coroner. As this county usually gives from 1,400 to 1,900 Republican majority their chances are weak.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic ladies of this city presented the "Tuscaroras" Club with a Cleveland and Hendricks banner tonight. The affair took place at the opera-house, and was largely attended. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. M. Ford, and the response by B. F. Slamate. After the exercises local speakers addressed the meeting.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The patriotic Republican women of Joliet last evening presented to the Republican clubs of this city an elegant satin banner, appropriately inscribed, and also a silk flag of the regulation size, the two banners costing nearly $200. They are the finest ever seen in this city. The marching clubs turned out in force with two bands and escorted the women in carriages to Werner Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity. A committee of young women dressed in white occupied the stage. Miss Carrie House delivered the presentation speech, which was replied to on behalf of the various Republican clubs by Judge G. D. A. Parks, who afterwards made a rousing speech for Blaine and Logan.

BILL SPRINGER'S DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. William M. Springer is about to begin an active canvass in this district, in which up to this time he may be said to have practically done nothing but shake hands. Mr. Springer returned from Ohio in a subdued frame of mind and immediately disappeared from town. It was said he had gone to Tazewell County to fill an appointment Friday evening. A gentleman from Petersburg says, however, that he halted at that place and was seen to go up the back way to the house of the Hon. T. N. McNeely. Capt. J. M. Taylor, the Republican Congressional nominee, spoke there that night, and it is said now that Springer spent the evening in a dark room within hearing of Taylor's voice as a means of learning the course of argument and discussion he would have to meet. Taylor is making an excellent canvass, and his friends say if he had six weeks instead of three he would lay William out. He will issue a challenge to Springer in a few days for a joint discussion, and as the Greenback nominee has already challenged Springer the latter will have to fish or cut bait. It is rumored that if he declines both offers Knoles, the Greenbacker, will withdraw as a candidate and join his forces with Taylor. Things are to be interesting for Springer from this time on, and it is certain he cannot poll his usual vote.

THOMAS S. RIDGWAY AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans held a splendid meeting last night, the wigwam being crowded to its utmost capacity. It was the first meeting after the joyful news from Ohio, and the occasion was highly appreciated. The candidate for Congress, the Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, was present, and for over an hour he entertained the audience in a forcible and happy manner. Mr. Ridgway was followed by the Hon. H. C. Goodnow, candidate for Representative.

CARTER'S CAMPAIGN.

BLACKMAILING THE SALOONKEEPERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The strikers for Harrison are vigorously at work here, and there is good reason to believe they are trading everything for help for him. Frequent charges have been made that they are depending on the Cook County crookedness, and have said so in several places, and none of them have denied the charge. Frank Reisch, the brewer—an officer in the State Liquor-Dealers' Association—was around yesterday collecting the latest levy from the saloonkeepers of the city in the interest of the campaign in which the issues are said to be "moral rather than political." One of the saloonkeepers, who is a Republican, is reported to have said he got off by paying $5, which he gave rather than have a fuss, but he believed the system was little better than open blackmailing, as nearly all the saloonkeepers were simply paying because they were made to believe they would suffer damage if they did not, and at any rate it was the easiest way to get rid of perpetual bulldozing.

ADDRESS TO THE UNTERRIFIED OF CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This was Carter Harrison's day in this city. The Democrats made a most determined effort for an immense rally in the interest of Harrison, and especially in that of Gen. J. C. Black, for whose candidacy for Congress against Mr. Cannon the party is making a desperate effort. In point of attendance their effort was decidedly successful, it being the largest Democratic meeting ever held in this county. Judicious Republicans estimate the crowd at 5,000, but enthusiastic Democrats place it much higher. There was a forenoon procession through the principal streets, headed by the Hon. Carter Harrison, Mayor and Mrs. Day of this city, Gen. Black, and other leading lights in carriages, and many on foot. In the afternoon "Our Carter" talked to the unterrified in a manner to get almost unceasing applause. He charged that Blaine and Cannon had each made money, and held up wealthy men as a dangerous element in the Republic. He spoke nearly two hours in his own peculiar style. The meeting was held in the City Park. The scenes attending the procession tonight, judged by the noise, were something akin to pandemonium. The display was decidedly imposing. Another large meeting was held in the City Park tonight, addressed by Gen. Black and the Hon. J. B. Mann of Danville. It may be fairly said that every Democrat within thirty miles of this city that could reasonably attend was on hand shouting for Cleveland and reform.

TOO MANY FOR CARTER.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—After Carter Harrison's harangue in Macomb, Ill., a few days ago, he was shaking hands with some of the boys, many of them wearing Blaine caps. He finally clasped the hand of a bright little fellow about 10 years of age. Carter gazed at the name Blaine on the band of the boy's cap: "Well," said Harrison, "you will be a voter many years before James G. Blaine is President." "Yes," responded the boy, "and I will also be a voter many years before Carter Harrison is elected Governor of Illinois."

MICHIGAN.

A GREAT MEETING AT NEGAUNEE.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A Blaine and Logan mass-meeting and torchlight procession took place in this city tonight which was the grandest display of the present campaign. Over 1,500 men were in line with torches and uniforms, and the crowd was estimated at 5,000 to 6,000. McDonald's Opera-House, the largest hall in the city, had been hired for the speakers, the Hon. S. C. Moffatt of Traverse City, the Republican candidate for Congress, and S. Nester of Marquette. The hall proved too small to hold a tenth of the crowd, and the addresses were given from the balcony of the Breitung House. The Blaine and Logan Clubs of Marquette, Ishpeming and Deer Lake were in the procession. Gen. Jasper A. Backard of Indiana will speak here the evening of the 28th, and over 2,000 uniformed men will be in line. The Eleventh Michigan District may be relied on to give Blaine and Logan 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

BEN BUTLER'S CAUSE AT COLDWATER.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A Butler picnic and rally took place here today. Eight hundred people gathered in the public square to hear L. V. Moulton and H. F. Pennington, the latter the fusion candidate for Congress. F. L. Lord of Kalamazoo spoke at the opera-house this evening. The Ohio election hurt the Fusionists in this county.

ANN ARBOR STUDENTS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR BLAINE—DEMOCRATIC TOUGHS.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most enthusiastic yet boisterous receptions that have ever been tendered Mr. Blaine in his triumphal tour through Michigan was that given by the University students in this city this morning. A procession of over 1,000 young men from the different departments of the institution was formed in front of the law building on the college campus at an early hour. With a band at its head and innumerable banners, the procession marched through the principal streets of the city to the depot. There a crowd of people from all the surrounding territory had already gathered. The train bearing Mr. Blaine was late and the crowd became uneasy. A crowd of hoodlums from the slums of the city began to attack the marching procession of students. One of the banners bearing the inscription, "The Law Students Are Solid for Blaine," seemed to be the chief object of their animosity. A rush was made, and the banner taken from the bearer and torn to pieces. The college boys turned upon their assailants and for a time a free fight was indulged in. Some of the collegians were badly pounded, and very few escaped from the brawl with clothes untorn. Another banner was extemporized for the occasion, and its bearer, with a determined bodyguard armed with canes and sticks, triumphantly carried it back and forth through the howling mob. At this juncture the train bearing Mr. Blaine and Gov. Alger arrived, and on the appearance of the former on the platform of the car cheer after cheer rent the air. The remarks of Mr. Blaine were directed mainly to young men, and they were warmly received. The banner over which so much contention had been made was fastened by some enthusiastic youth to the rear of the train and soon it moved off, followed by the shouts of the immense gathering. Considering the fact that Ann Arbor is the hotbed of Democracy in this region, the warm reception tendered Mr. Blaine is strikingly suggestive.

A SLIM DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

FORD RIVER, Mich., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Ford River, a town of 700 inhabitants, have just held their caucus and have selected two delegates to the Democratic convention to meet in Escanaba next Monday. Every Democrat in the township was present and numbered four, one of whom assured the writer he would vote for Blaine. Otherwise the convention was solid for Maria Halpin and reform.

IOWA.

IRISH-AMERICANS FOR BLAINE AT KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats gave their first parade of the campaign tonight, and it was a failure. There were only 160 men and boys in line. Members of the party here have been lukewarm during all the campaign, and the Ohio election had a further depressing effect. Jerry Murphy, Congressman from the Second Iowa District, addressed a meeting at the opera-house. He did not discuss a single political issue, but appealed to predjudices to affect the Irish and German vote, and rehashed false charges against Blaine that were exploded weeks ago. A great many Irish-Americans here will vote for Blaine and Logan.

A GRAND RALLY AT M'GREGOR.

McGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A grand Republican rally took place here last night. The Plumed Knights to the number of 300, all voters, and all in neat uniforms, under the command of Capt. Sloan, paraded the streets with torches, making a fine appearance and exciting much enthusiasm. Among their number were nearly 100 Irishmen who have always voted with the Democratic party. After the parade a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the Athenæum and listened to an address by the Hon W. D. O'Connell of Fort Dodge. He spoke in a plain, forcible manner, treating his hearers to the hard logic of facts. It was evident from the careful attention with which his audience listened to him, occasionally breaking in with hearty applause, that they fully appreciated the force of his arguments. His address made a deep impression, and the meeting was the most successful of the campaign.

LYMAN'S FIGHT—SPOILING A FAIRY STORY—IOWA ALL RIGHT.

DUNLAP, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Maj. Joseph Lyman, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, in his speech here the other evening completely vindicated himself from the charges brought against him by Pusey, his opponent, and others, and explained fully the reason for the attack. It is hinted, however, that just before the election, when it is too late to deny them, there will be other falsehoods scattered through the district, after the style of the Morey letter. But forewarned is forearmed, and the people, having seen the falsity of the first charge, will give little heed to the next lie. The most unbounded enthusiasm was shown at the meeting. One company of Maj. Lyman's regiment, the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, was from Harrison County, and the surviving veterans of that regiment, as well as all other old soldiers, will work night and day from now until the night of Nov. 4 for Lyman's election. Lyman is a poor man, and his opponent the wealthiest banker of the Missouri slope. The spectacle of the Greenbackers of the Ninth District throwing up their hats for a wealthy banker as against a poor man who sacrificed his health on the field of battle is enough to make the angels weep.

A Chicago paper, by the way, has a very romantic correspondent in Iowa at present. In the issue of the 16th he relates his travels in the Eleventh Congressional District. The idea that there is any chance for the success of the Democratic candidate, or of any Democratic candidate in that district, would bring a smile to the face of a graven image. Thomas F. Barbee, the Democratic candidate, is not a prominent banker, but a very ordinary lawyer at Carroll, whose chief legal business has been making collections. Last year John P. Allison of Sioux City, one of the oldest and shrewdest men in Northwestern Iowa, well known and very popular with both parties personally, was the Democratic nominee. He is also a man of large means and did not hide his financial light under a bushel, but canvassed the whole district, and was defeated by 7,000 majority. Mr. Barbee, if he has good luck, will come within 10,000 or 12,000 votes of representing the Eleventh District in Congress. The Greenback party is confined to only a portion of the counties in the district, and even there it is by no means solid for fusion. The same correspondent has made another important discovery, for which he should have full credit. He has found the Independent Republican in Iowa—that is, the Republican who votes for Cleveland. This "rara avis" has hitherto escaped the search of even the citizens of Iowa. If the Independents have any organization or existence they have kept it "sub rosa" so far. There is no State in the Union where Mr. Blaine is more popular personally than in Iowa—not even Maine. Had the correspondent been looking for facts he could have found any number of Democrats and Greenbackers who vote the fusion ticket on State and county officers, but who throw up their hats for Blaine. Your correspondent could point him to many such in Harrison, Shelby, Crawford, and Monona Counties.

The election in the Thirteenth Judicial District and the Ninth Congressional District is somewhat interwoven. The districts are identical save that Harrison is in the Congressional and not in the Judicial, and Montgomery is in the Judicial and not in the Congressional. In the fusion an unfortunate Greenbacker by the name of Jackson, from Greene County, was nominated, and now his highly honorable Democratic allies are trying to trade him anywhere and everywhere for votes for their candidates for District Judge and Congress. It is a poor year for trading however.

Prohibition and fusion may lessen somewhat the majority on the State ticket, but many of the Germans will not bolt the National ticket, while many of the Irish will vote the Republican National ticket for the first time. The Scandinavians may be said to be for the Republican National ticket almost unanimously. These facts, together with the phenomenal popularity of Blaine in Iowa, and the enthusiasm for Logan among the old soldiers of the War for the Union, will bring out one of the old-time majorities in Iowa for Blaine and Logan. M.

DECATUR COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

LEON, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There was a rousing meeting at Decatur City Thursday evening. A number of citizens from Leon went over with a special train. The Hon. J. B. Morrison, candidate for Clerk, and the Hon. Smith McPherson, Attorney-General, addressed the large crowd. Capt. J. C. Gammill, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, announced that Tuesday, Oct. 21, the Hon. W. H. Tedford would discuss the political issues of the day with J. S. Brown at Leon. The evening previous Messrs. Morrison and McPherson addressed a very large and attentive audience at Davis City. The opera-house was filled to overflowing. Such enthusiasm in political matters the Republican party has never before seen. Meetings are being held in every township.

THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS FOR BLAINE.

MONTICELLO, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Inquiry among the ministers at the Congregational Association in session here shows almost a unanimous support for Blaine, acquiescence in the address issued by the New York State Temperance Alliance against aiding Cleveland by voting for St. John, and no sympathy with the Beecher-Curtis "moral issue" combination to bolster up "the moral leper."

MINNESOTA.

A ROUSING MEETING AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The first active note by Minneapolis in the present political campaign in the interest of the Republican party was sounded last evening, in the way of a grand mass-meeting at Market Hall, the hall being crowded by a gathering of representative citizens, who testified by frequent plaudits their hearty sympathy with the sentiments advanced. The assemblage was one distinguished for its high order, every seat of the spacious hall being occupied by thinking men, while nearly every inch of standing-room was taken by equally reputable residents.

The meeting was called to order by Ald. Sly, and Mayor George A. Pillsbury was made Chairman. The first speaker was F. F. Davis, candidate for County Attorney, who gave a presentation of the good work done by the Republican party in past years. The efforts of the Democrats to destroy every move of the Republicans calculated to reflect to the country's benefit, since the dark days of 1861, were arraigned, and the speaker closed with a warm eulogy of Blaine and Logan. The names of Blaine and Logan were received with a tremendous burst of applause, men standing in their seats and waving their hats as they cheered. Judge J. P. Rea came after. He referred to the Ohio victory as foretelling the certain end, and to the work of the Republican party in protecting labor, building up manufactories, and passing the Homestead law, thereby advancing the whole country. After remarks on local issues by F. B. Hart the meeting was closed by an address by Senator Windom.

WISCONSIN.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCANDINAVIAN REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republican Scandinavians of Dane County had a great rally today, and the enthusiasm and interest manifested indicates an unusually large vote from them next month. This afternoon Knute Nelson of Minnesota, the first Norwegian who ever reached the American Congress, delivered a loyal speech in his native tongue in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, which was crowded, and was followed by the Rev. Ole Jacobson, a Norwegian Methodist minister of Cambridge who, while an ardent temperance man, earnestly advises his hearers to vote for Blaine and Logan, claiming that they were morally bound to do so. This evening there was a magnificent torchlight procession in which 1,000 Norwegians participated. Afterwards Congressman Nelson and the Hon. J. V. Quarles of Racine addressed a large and demonstrative audience at the Capitol.

GREAT MEETING AT WAUKESHA.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 18.—T. B. Manohan of Springfield, O., delivered a speech tonight at the opera-house to a tremendous crowd. The Blaine and Logan Club marched to the hall in a body after their street parade. It is thought his speech will gain a number of votes for Mr. Blaine.

COL. VILAS AT HUDSON.

HUDSON, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats of St. Croix County are making great preparations to welcome Col. William F. Vilas here next Monday to discuss the political issues of the day. It is to be the grand occasion of their campaign. People from all the surrounding towns will be present.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republican Conventions for the Twentieth Senatorial and Second Assembly Districts were held in this city today. The Hon. William Noll of Cascade was nominated for State Senator and Henry Kruller of this city for member of the Assembly. Noll is a prominent businessman, and his nomination is a strong one, but the district is overwhelmingly Democratic. Kruller's opponent is J. Dennis Jr. of Glenbeulah, who also was nominated this afternoon by the Democratic Assembly Convention. The contest between the two latter will be a close one.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Manitowoc County nominated C. E. Estabrook today. Mr. Estabrook was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1881 and 1882.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District nominated James Campion for member of the Assembly today. Mr. Campion is the present member of the Assembly, but, failing to get renominated, turned Republican, and was thus rewarded.

BRAGG AND DELANEY AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Tonight the two great rivals who have achieved an almost National reputation on account of the opposition to each other for the nomination for member of Congress in the Second District, Gen. E. S. Bragg and ex-Senator A. K. Delaney, addressed a large Democratic meeting at Turner Hall. Delaney labored heavily in a speech of two hours and undertook to open up the Mulligan letters program against Blaine, but signally failed to make himself clear. He stumbled and hesitated, causing this part of his effort to fall very flat upon the audience. Delaney was followed by Bragg, who showed himself to be a demagog of the first water. This is the man who made the now celebrated expression in the Chicago convention, "We love him [Cleveland] for the enemies [the Irish] he has made." Realizing the bad effect this slip of the tongue has had upon the Irish Democrats, Bragg worked with might and main to pander to Irish feeling and prejudice both of a religious and National character. Bragg fairly got down on his knees in his desperation to make amends with the Irish for his insult to John Kelly and Tammany. Fred Horn of Cedarburg, a prominent Democrat and ex-Speaker of the Assembly, is authority for the statement that the same Gen. Bragg, now on the stump in his own interest, and for the purpose of traducing Mr. Blaine, was a member of the Know-Nothing organization in this State and prominent in its councils.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DISPLAY AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Last night's Republican parade did not close till after midnight. It was in all respects the grandest and most successful affair of the kind ever seen in this city. The pyrotechnical display was never before equaled in the Northwest. The local Republican managers have arranged for several more demonstrations of the kind, to take place before the close of the campaign.

A SPECIMEN MUGWUMP.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—E. W. Moore is advertised to deliver a Democratic speech in this city Monday night, with ex-Senator Doolittle and G. W. Julian of Indiana. Moore is exhibiting as an Independent Republican. In 1879 he ran as a Democrat for member of the Assembly in Trempealeau County, and out of a vote of 2,382 he received 270 votes. In 1883 he was appointed City-Attorney by a Democratic Council. This is only a sample of the many so-called Independent Republicans.

FOOLISH DEMOCRATS.

THEY ALLOW REPUBLICANS TO WIN THEIR MONEY FOUR TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The conduct of the Democracy here under the defeat in Ohio has been laughable. Tuesday evening as the returns came in they took fright and, suddenly discovering that the night air was very chilly, they disappeared from the streets, and at 10 o'clock scarcely one of them was to be seen. Wednesday morning they had reports that the Republican majority would not exceed 6,000 to 7,000, and their most venturesome sports plucked up courage and determined to win back some of their losses on the wagers made before the election, with the result that they got further stuck. A Democratic rally at Auburn, in the southwestern part of the county, Wednesday, had been very extensively advertised, and 10,000 people were expected. The number present did not exceed 1,500. The audience was very dull and heavy, and in order to rouse them a dispatch was obtained and read from the stand saying the Republican majority in Ohio was authoritatively stated at not more than 7,000. This put courage into the venturesome few, and Republicans were again enabled to take in a good number of small bets. Again Thursday morning in this city dispatches appeared in the hands of Democrats stating in the most positive terms that the Republican majority in Ohio would not be over 10,000, and again the sporting fraternity started out to retrieve former losses, only to get stuck deeper. It is curious that all this petty swindling of the Democrats has really come about by the folly and undue zeal of Democrats themselves. It is believed nearly every Republican who ventured money has won it.

NEBRASKA.

GOOD FOR 25,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this county had a grand rally here tonight. Col. L. W. Colby and the Hon. O. C. Sabin addressed the largest audience that has been assembled here this campaign. There is an attempt in this part of this Congressional district to out the candidate for Congress, Judge Weaver, but that scheme was fully exposed and thwarted. Nebraska is good for 25,000 Republican majority, and will surely send a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

POWELL CLAYTON.

HE IS FEELING GOOD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Powell Clayton is in the city feeling good about the result in Ohio. He concentrated his energies on Cincinnati. "I have been in several battles, Wilson's Creek and others, but the hottest fight in which I ever mingled was in the wards in Cincinnati among the Deputy Marshals and police force."

"What influence will the election have on the November result?"

"Make the North solid for Blaine. We will carry every Northern State. New York will go Republican—no doubt about it."

THE OHIO VICTORY.

EFFECT IN KENTUCKY—THE BOURBON ELEMENT THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED.

BUTLER, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special to *Commercial-Gazette.*]—The Republican victory in Ohio is a genuine surprise to the unterrified in this State. The rank and file are supremely disgurted over the result, and take no pains to conceal it. They freely expected that a glorious victory would crown the efforts of their Ohio brethren, and thus make glad the hearts of the faithful all over this broad land. The result has had a depressing effect, and the countenances of the unterrified are in keeping with the solemnity of the terrible calamity. The *Enquirer* is universally read in this neck of the woods.

The faithful confidently relied on the statements of John R. McLean that Ohio would go Democratic.

Many were thus led to put the last dollar of their boodle on the result. Those who were green enough to act on the advice of the little boss are loud in denouncing that worthy. However, they blame the Germans for the defeat, and this class of good citizens comes in for the largest share of their wrath. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the result has been a sore disappointment to them. They have given up all hopes of electing their National ticket, and regard the election of Blaine and Logan as a foregone conclusion. Those eminent free-traders, Morrison and Carlisle, come in for a large share of their denunciation. This is Carlisle's district, and the fact that he is a free-trader of the most pronounced type will do much toward cutting down the majority of the Democracy.

There are three candidates in the field for Congressional honors—Carlisle, the regular Democratic nominee, Landram, Republican, and Hermes, Independent. If Carlisle wins, he will have to stir his stumps. He will not have such an easy walk-over as he imagines.

GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC LAWLESSNESS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Fulton County held a rousing open-air meeting here tonight in honor of the Republican victory in Ohio. Fully 5,000 people were present and took part in the exercises. Everything passed off quietly, notwithstanding the fact that an attempt was made by fifty or more Democrats to break up the meeting. One negro was shot, but not seriously injured. A. E. Buck presided, and introduced the speakers, among whom were the Hon. John J. Martin of Atlanta, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District; the Hon. R. J. Kirkwood of Dalton, Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh; and John A. Martin. Monday night next the white Republicans of Fulton will organize a Blaine and Logan Club in the court-house, while colored Republicans of various wards in the city will organize ward clubs. Next week a torchlight procession in honor of the Republican victory in Ohio will be held, in which all clubs of the city will take part.

THE EAST.

A RINGING APPEAL.

REPUBLICANS URGED TO KEEP THE DEMOCRATS ON THE RUN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The following was issued today:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 242 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1884.—The Republican National Committee hails, in the glorious victories already won, a sure omen of the greater victory that is close at hand. Vermont is still the star that never sets. Maine, captured in 1880, rebukes slander by a plurality of 20,000, a gain of 13 per cent of its entire vote. West Virginia, in place of 11,000 plurality for Hancock, now falls below 3,000, a Republican gain of 7 per cent, which kindles hope that the 153 votes of a Solid South may be broken in November. But the result in Ohio is a revolution and a prophecy. Only a year ago Democratic by 12,600 and two years ago by 19,000 plurality, Ohio now gives 12,000 plurality for the lowest Republican State candidate, and on National issues 18,000 for the Republican Congressmen. Holding the State and local offices, and the whole machinery of elections, the Democrats scattered corruption money with a lavish hand, colonized voters, imported professional repeaters, and, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to enforce the law against them, cast many thousand fraudulent votes. Because of this power they had chosen to stake all upon that State, declared that it would foreshadow the result in November, and were strangely certain of success. They filled the air with slanders. Local issues led many voters to disregard National questions. Against such odds the magnificent victory is a prophecy of 40,000 plurality for Blaine and Logan in November. With the ratio of gain in other States, it foreshadows an increase of 700,000 in the Republican National vote, and the largest popular majority ever given any candidate.

MEANING OF THE VICTORIES.

These victories show the determination of the people that, as Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield were slandered in vain, so the foremost statesman of today shall not be driven from the people's work by the tongue of malice. They show that the Republican party, which was the first to resist and uproot the dogma of "perpetual allegiance" to a foreign power, is chosen by the Nation to defend all rights of American citizens abroad. They show that so long as the Democratic party rests all hope of success upon a denial of free suffrage in the Southern States it will ask in vain the confidence of any State where a free vote is recorded by an honest count. They show that the people will not abandon the protection of American industry, under which the country has gained twice as much in twenty years as it had gained in all its previous history—the protection of American labor, which has lifted wages 62 per cent higher here than in England. The people see what stagnation a Democratic "first firm step toward free trade" has caused within the last year. Nine months ago, flushed with victory and boasting of certain success, the Democratic party made no secret of its blind adherence to British theories of free trade. Now, neither a deceitful platform nor a dumb candidate avails to check the stampede from that party, for its voters know that protection has made the rewards of labor greater here than in any other land on earth.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The National Committee appeals to the people to make the victory decisive. It is no time for overconfidence or for neglect of any proper effort. Bare success is not enough. It is time to put an end to the agitation by which the Democratic party prostrates business every four years; to put an end to the hope that the Nation can be ruled by shotguns in sixteen States and frauds in two; to put an end to the vilification of the foremost champions of American ideas by men who do not dare to meet vital issues of national policy; to make the principles proclaimed by our matchless leader—"Peace with the world, commercial expansion in every practical direction, encouragement of every form of American industry, protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad"—not only triumphant, but so overwhelmingly triumphant that the splendid prosperity which they promote shall not again be interrupted by the struggles of obsolete theories and foreign interests for the mastery of this continent. The grandest part of the grandest history ever made by any nation is the work of the Republican party. It rests with you, Republicans of the Nation, to carry forward the work which you and your fathers have begun, and to which so many brave and faithful men have given precious lives, that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall be maintained in the land.

B. F. JONES, Chairman.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER.

THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE TO THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has addressed the following open letter to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which will shortly hold a convention in St. Louis:

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17, 1884.—*To the Ladies of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union:* For ten years I have enjoyed more than I can tell the satisfaction of constant coöperation with the union so far as its laws permitted me that pleasure. It seems to me by far the most effective temperance organization and to hold most promise for the future of America. Because of this satisfaction in the past, I write to you ladies to beg you not to let it break up now in dissension by allying it to one person or another in partisan controversies, whatever be the immediate temptation. Its force is in its union on principle, and in securing step by step definit purposes. Do not let us throw away that force by not using it. I see the temptation, but pray think of the risk. We certainly do not want it said of women that they do evil that good may come. Least of all do we want that women shall direct half votes or whole votes for the election of Grover Cleveland to be President. It would be bad to have it truly said that the pure women of America placed a man in the White House whose presence there shut out all women for the four years which followed. Believe me, ladies, truly yours, EDWARD E. HALE.

BEN BUTLER.

A SILLY FALSEHOOD BRANDED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Gen. B. F. Butler telegraphed tonight from Batavia as follows regarding the statement of one Parsons of Baltimore in the New York *Times* and Brooklyn *Eagle* that the Republican National Committee paid the expenses of the Butler campaign and therefore controlled his movements:

I have read Parsons' statement. There is not one word of truth in it. He applied to me some weeks ago for money to organize Maryland. I declined, and told him my plan of campaign had been placed in the hands of Mr. Plympton, whom I warned against him afterwards. I refused to see Parsons. Plympton told me he had refused to have anything to do with him, I had heard of Parsons before, and that he was a fraud. I found a letter here from Mr. Boyon Marshall of Maryland, a member of the National Committee of the People's party of that State, asking me to come to Baltimore, to which I replied this morning, putting him in communication with Mr. Plympton and referred the letter to him to see if he could find occasion so that I could go to Baltimore, as some change had been made in my engagements in Ohio, which might give an opportunity. This was done ten hours before I had seen the Parsons article in the *Times*, and before I heard of Parsons except as above stated. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

WHO PARSONS IS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—With regard to the statement that the Greenback-Labor candidate had been bought by the Republican party, Mr. S. F. Norton, editor of the Chicago *Sentinel*, one of Butler's prominent supporters, says:

"The true story is just this: Gen. Parsons is merely the tool of Col. Lee Crandall. Crandall and Parsons undertook to get money out of Gen. Butler and failed in doing so. They failed in doing that, and they went to the Democratic party managers, but if the Democrats gave them anything more than a tinker's dam, the Democrats get badly cheated. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Butler was hired by the Republican party. If it were so, the Republicans would have tried to get him out of the States of Nebraska, Michigan, and Ohio."

BELVA.

WHAT SHE KNOWS ABOUT FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the candidate for President of the National Equal Rights party, spoke tonight to an audience of 500 persons. Mrs. Lockwood recapitulated the arguments she had used on previous occasions, and urged that National bank circulation should be increased to keep pace with the population, and that the tariff should be lowered.

VERY PLAIN TALK.

CLEVELAND EXCORIATED BY A BOSTON PASTOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Bartal, the eminent pastor of the West Church, preached a very interesting sermon today on the political situation. In his usual quaint, telling style he referred to the charges against both the leading candidates, and said the censorious denunciation of candidates has reached a point of ignominy. "If absolutely perfect consistency of business correspondence were the test, what merchant would not tremble? Show me alive one truthful man. He ought to be on exhibition, bowed to with more than Japanese reverence, and carried around for a show. I have unqualified respect for those so-called Independents in their demand for purity, but as they abjured party what an irony Providence had in store for them in the sorry substitute they pitched on, and after or for whom not a few are ready to say they would never have gone save as a Democratic bid, and who, but for having committed themselves, would scarce now save with a willful pride be able to support. My gorge rises, my stomach turns at the idea of that man's [Cleveland's] further elevation. If I hurt the feelings of any in saying so let them pity me. My own kindred share their indignation and offense, but the time and the occasion require candid and uncompromising speech, without which I could not deliver my own, far less your souls. When orators that have forgotten to blush can haul Washington out of his grave on account of some ancient gossip concerning his youthful days for a term of comparison with the transgressor of yesterday, who is not worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoe, and who should not presume to covet his seat, the only sentiment fit to salute their phosphorescent declamation with is wrath. I rejoice in whatever courage as a reformer the Democratic candidate has displayed as Mayor of a large city and Governor of a great State. As a private man, let him be pardoned if he repent. But, as Dr. Storrs says, 'Forgiveness is one thing, coronation is another.' He should not be rewarded with the highest office on earth—the headship which a German Emperor or Russian Czar might envy of a free and mighty State. If pollution inherit a throne, revolution is the only remedy. But shall Liberty dishonor her flag by raising Vice to supremacy as the old Teutons lifted those who had excelled in virtue on their shields? Shall the transgressor of yesterday be clad in the mantle of the Father of His Country, or rather covered with the sheet Noah's sons bore backward to him on his bed? But the Independents, who commenced so bravely—I might have gone with them but that they became dependents and threw away their case—tell us to note the dilema of having a cheat instead of a sot. Well, I have read the Mulligan letters. You must be tired of hearing of them. Perhaps on account of my moral imbecility I see in them no proof of falsehood or fraud. The imprudence, warm and unreserved exposure of himself by the writer, disproves any cunning purpose or deep, guileful plot. I believe Mr. Blaine in the main to be upright, able, and honorable—a statesman competent for the preëminent place."

ST. JOHN.

A SUSPICIOUSLY SOUND SLEEP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Loud and angry were the voices that this afternoon disturbed the Sabbath stillness of the softly-carpeted hall in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that leads to the comfortable apartments where rested the weary candidate of the cold-water party, Gov. St. John. "No, I won't. I wouldn't wake him up now for all the temperance societies between here and Philadelphia."

"But, my dear sir, the Governor promised faithfully to address the Manhattan Temperance Association this afternoon, and a hall packed full of his disciples is awaiting his coming. We're a committee to escort him to the place of meeting."

"Don't care who you are or what you are, I know the Governor better than any of you, and I tell you it wouldn't be safe to wake him now."

Through the transom was wafted the subdued, studied, penetrating snore of the wearied sleeper, and the committee wrathfully withdrew. St. John slept the sleep of the sober, and when at 5 o'clock Bishop Gibbs announced to his waiting audience that their patron saint had disappointed them the brothers and sisters made some remarks that were not of a very temperate character.

One excited brother got the floor and said: "Mr. St. John made an appointment to be here and ain't here. Now I want to know what kind of a man is that? For my part I would sooner vote for a drunkard for the Presidency than a liar!"

MRS. LOCKWOOD.

Having a premonition—Bishop Gibbs is subject to them—that St. John might oversleep himself, a committee had also been sent to request Mrs. Lockwood to address the meeting. The meeting was just crazy to be addressed, and it didn't particularly care by whom. Belva would do admirably. But Belva didn't see it in that light, so Bishop Gibbs and Brother Bartram did the speechmaking, and the rafters shook with the closing hymn and the perturbed temperance army adjourned. Gibbs left the hall with fire in his eye and took a yellow cab for the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LATER—11 p. m.—St. John still sleeps.

THE MUGWUMPS.

THE "SUN'S" PREDICTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: "It is safe to predict for the Independent Republican movement an ephemeral term of existence, if indeed it has not virtually ceased to exist already. The Democratic supporters of Mr. Cleveland appear to be of this mind. They have dropped all mention of it, and are putting forth vigorous measures to strengthen the National Prohibition party, which operates directly against the Republicans. The Independent Republican movement has got its death blow in Ohio, and is now waiting for the November elections to hide it from public sight. Few now remain with it except the professed free-traders. Their predicament is a curious one."

INTERVIEWS.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Two prominent Hawkeye Republicans were at the Palmer yesterday. They were W. P. Wolf, Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee, and Congressman W. P. Hepburn, who is a candidate for reëlection in the Eighth District. Mr. Wolf came to Chicago to make all the arrangements for Gen. Logan's trip through Iowa this week. Mr. Hepburn has been speaking in Northern Iowa and is on his way home. Both expressed great confidence in a sweeping victory in Iowa. Said Mr. Wolf: "We will bury this fusion ticket under 25,000 majority. We are gaining from three sources. The liberal vote that left us on the liquor question is coming back. Then lots of Greenbackers who are prohibitionists do not relish the alliance with the saloonists, and lastly there are a lot of old Bourbon Democrats who won't have anything to do with a fusion ticket. The liquor qestion will defeat Gen. Weaver. He is on record as having tried to elect a whisky Legislature last year, and as the majority of the Greenbackers are temperance men they have become alienated from him. I concede only one district to the opposition, Murphy's, and he will have a close shave."

Mr. Hepburn said he expected to have over 1,000 majority over his competitor, Mr. Davis. He also thought that Mr. Murphy would be the only Democrat or Greenbacker elected to Congress in Iowa.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

The Sun says: "'Mr Beecher side by side with Grover Cleveland at the business-men's meeting,' says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Very appropriate. Birds of a feather."

POLITICS OF THE GAGES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What was David A. Gage's politics at the time of his election to the office of City Treasurer just after the fire? What was George Gage's politics? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[David was a Democrat and the leader of his party in Chicago. George was a Republican—true, faithful, and honest.]

BEECHER CAN'T HURT BLAINE.

WINTERSET, Ia., Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Henry Ward Beecher says: "Wherever I go, wherever I am, I am opposed to James G. Blaine and his followers." How will Mr. Blaine's friends who belong to and support Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, treat such a letter? As followers of the Rev. Beecher in church matters and followers of Mr. Blaine as a political leader it would seem that Plymouth Church ought to put the brakes on such letters coming from their pastor.

H. W. Beecher has been too intimately associated with other men's wives to take the stump against Mr. Blaine and do him any harm. A REPUBLICAN.

KILLED BY A GRIP-CAR.

John Scully, 32 years old, who was discharged from the regular army Friday and was on his way home, was run over by a grip-car while attempting to cross State street, near Thirty-second, and had both legs broken. He was taken to the Michael Reese Hospital by the police, but died an hour later from the injuries. He served in Company K, Twenty-third Infantry. He had $100 in his pockets and a letter from a brother at Dixon, Ill.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Albert Powers was arrested during the night on a charge of having held up and robbed an old German named John Glenhaden of a silver watch and chain at Halsted and Jackson streets a short time before.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1884.

THE total vote at Tuesday's election in Ohio was about 780,000.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas preached yesterday on "Questions About the Religious Faith Life."

THE latest returns indicate that the Democratic majority in West Virginia Tuesday will be about 4,000.

A FIRE which broke out in Plymouth street, Brooklyn, yesterday, destroyed property worth $100,000.

THE saloonkeepers of Illinois have been assessed, it is said, to pay Carter H. Harrison's campaign expenses.

SENATOR CULLOM and Col. Clark E. Carr made speeches before a great Republican audience at Canton, Ill., Saturday.

THE cable agent announces that Englishmen, as far as they understand American politics, favor the election of Cleveland.

IT is predicted that Nebraska will give 25,000 majority to Blaine and Logan, and elect a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

AT the Presbyterian Synod at Bloomington, Ill., Saturday, a vote was taken. Three declared for Cleveland and 113 for Blaine.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this city was consecrated by Bishop McLaren yesterday in the presence of a large congregation.

ENGLISH election-agents say that the Government redistribution scheme, if persisted in, will be ruinous to the fortunes of the Liberal party.

MR. BLAINE will leave South Bend this morning for Lafayette. He called upon his cousin, Sister Angela, at the Notre Dame Convent yesterday.

VILLIERS STUART, one of the Irish Liberal members of Parliament, is organizing a Laborers' League in the South of Ireland in opposition to the National League.

A VERY large and enthusiastic Republican gathering assembled at Minneapolis, Minn., Saturday night. Several local speakers made eloquent Blaine and Logan speeches.

GREAT and sincere sympathy is felt in Ireland with the bereaved family of the late Alexander M. Sullivan. A national fund for his widow and family is proposed.

LORD LIMERICK, an Irish Tory, adjures his brother Peers to oppose the extension of the franchise in Ireland. To admit 500,000 new voters, as is proposed, would mean revolution.

THE Republican State Committee of Ohio have issued an address to the Republicans of the State on their victory of Tuesday last notwithstanding all the desperate schemes and disreputable tactics of the Democracy.

A MOB of Democratic ruffians attempted to break up a Finerty mass-meeting in the Seventh Ward in this city yesterday. The Finerty men were prepared for the roughs and punched some of them in a way they will not soon forget.

JAMES WORMLEY, the proprietor of the Wormley Hotel at Washington, D. C., a well-known and wealthy colored man, died Saturday in Boston, Mass., after a lingering illness. He was born in Washington sixty-four years ago.

JOHN KELLY'S organ, the New York *Star*, refers to the New York Independent supporters of Grover Cleveland as a class in a prosperous community with scrappy minds and disordered livers, who are perpetually kicking up a muss over somebody.

PROMINENT manufacturers of Indiana, Mr. Studebaker of South Bend among others, have received letters threatening them with loss of Southern trade if the State goes Republican. The manufacturers are not in the least scared, and predict a majority of 8,000.

THE clearing-house receipts of the leading cities of the United States last week show a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 36.5 per cent. The decrease in New York is 43.6 per cent. In Chicago the decrease has been 14.5 per cent.

JUDGE THOMAN, the Democratic Civil-Service Commissioner, spent the last six weeks in campaign work in Ohio for his party, and drew pay from the National Treasury for services supposed to be rendered at Washington. This is Thoman's idea of civil-service reform.

AN engine on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, on which the Superintendent of the Signal Towers Company, William M. Ketchner, was riding, ran into a train near Exeter, Pa., Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ketchner was instantly killed. Several persons were slightly hurt.

THE French Minister of Agriculture will report a bill to the Chambers favoring an import duty on oxen of 50 francs per head, on sheep 5 francs, and swine 10 francs; also a duty of 2 francs per hundred weight on wheat and 4 francs per hundred weight on flour. The *Republique Francaise* advocates the project. Some of the Radical journals oppose it because it will increase the price of food.

IT is expected that the business-men's Blaine and Logan meeting in Wall street, New York, this afternoon will be one of the biggest demonstrations of the present campaign. The promoters are working diligently and are enthusiastic over the prospects of success.

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY addressed a great mass-meeting in the Fifth Ward of the city yesterday on the issues of the campaign. He spoke principally on the tariff question and eloquently urged the election of Blaine and Logan. Nearly 10,000 people listened to Mr. Finerty's speech.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will address the Brooklyn Independents Wednesday in favor of Cleveland. George William Curtis is booked for a speech the following week in favor of the Democratic candidate of the party that is "very hungry and you may well believe very thirsty."

GREAT distress prevails in the shipbuilding centres of the North of England and Scotland on account of the decline in the shipping trade. At Sunderland forty ocean steamers are lying idle, and most of the shipyards are closed. Public subscriptions are being raised for the laborers.

MR. BLAINE has telegraphed Mr. A. M. Jones of this city that he must leave Springfield, Ill., next Friday evening after speaking. He will stop half an hour Friday evening at Bloomington. Saturday he will make a short run to Milwaukee, returning to Chicago, where he will spend the evening.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS says he accepts the decision of the Arbitration Committee in New York between himself and Mr. Mason as final. He will tender his resignation as a candidate to the Cook County Central Committee and will make speeches in the district advocating the election of the straight Republican ticket.

THE New York *Sun* refers to Cleveland as a man "unworthy of regard, low in his associations, leprous with immorality, and perfidious." His name, it says, is "noisome in the nostrils of every virtuous woman and upright man." The *Sun* gives a terrible scoring to the hypocritical Republicans who are supporting the Democratic nominee.

GEN. BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fond du Lac (Wis.) district, is now apologizing to the Irish-Americans of his constituency for the insult offered them at the Chicago Democratic Convention. Fred Horn, a prominent Democrat and an ex-Speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, says that Bragg was a member of the Know-Nothing organization.

THE Wholesale Dry-Goods Republican Club of New York flung a Blaine and Logan banner to the breeze Saturday. The ceremonies of the occasion were witnessed by representatives of most of the leading dry-goods houses of the metropolis. Speeches were made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. Gardner Colby, S. V. White, and Judge West of Ohio. There was much enthusiasm.

THE Democratic managers are sending large quantities of campaign documents into Louisiana, and large numbers of their stump-speakers into North Carolina. They are afraid of the tariff issue in both States. They are especially apprehensive of North Carolina, where the Democratic majority has decreased each year since 1880, and the Republicans are making a spirited campaign.

THE New York *Star* (Dem.) warns the Bourbon managers that the Ohio election was a great Republican victory, and that they must regard it as such and work desperately to win. They cannot carry New York without union, discipline and money. The Republicans, the *Star* asserts, are aggressive and confident, and are ably led. It intimates that they have the best chances of success.

ABOUT 700 Germans responded to the call of Mr. A. C. Hesing at the corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street yesterday to urge the election of Cleveland. Nearly every man in the crowd was a well-known Democrat. Speeches were made by Emil Hoechster and John P. Altgeld, Democratic nominees for office; Gen. Lieb and A. C. Story, Democratic officeholders; and Mr. Edmund Jussen.

SENATOR SEWELL of New Jersey predicts that the Republicans will carry that State for Blaine and Logan and gain two Congressmen. The fight is on the tariff issue. The Republicans are united, well organized, and are waging an aggressive campaign. The Democrats are said to be divided by faction fights in nearly every Congressional district, and Butler will draw many votes from them, but they generally pull themselves together election-day.

THE Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in a letter to the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, which will soon hold a convention in St. Louis, adjures them not to break up in dissension by allying themselves to one person or another in partisan controversies, whatever be the immediate temptation. He warns them not to use their influence in any way that may aid in the election of Grover Cleveland. The pure women of America should not place in the White House a man whose presence there would shut out all good women for four years.

INQUIRIES among the workingmen and factory operatives of Brooklyn and Williamsburg show a decided defection from the Democratic party on account of Cleveland's candidacy. The workingmen believe the New York Governor to be a tool of the monopolists and the champion of free-trade ideas. His various vetoes have also rendered him very unpopular with the wage-working classes, and the advocacy of his election by the British press offends the citizens of Irish parentage. Representative workingmen say that Cleveland cannot get one-half of the labor vote in Kings County.

THE Republicans in New York City and in Brooklyn are working vigorously just now, and are receiving large promises of support from Democratic workingmen on account of the tariff. It is believed that the result of the active canvass being made will be that the Democratic majority in Kings County will be wiped out, and that in New York City the majority will be greatly reduced. The Cleveland meeting in Brooklyn was a comparative failure. It lacked enthusiasm. The wage-workers left the Democratic officeholders and office-seekers to do the cheering and shouting.

MR. BLAINE'S four days' campaign in Michigan has been one of extraordinary enthusiasm and brilliancy. His receptions have been attended by vast crowds and his utterances have been received with ringing expressions of applause from the immense audiences which have turned out to hear him, and in some cases traveled many miles to welcome him. It was a poetical feature of this brief but brilliant campaign that he was attended by John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate twenty-eight years ago. At that time Blaine was a young man of 26 stumping his adopted State for Fremont, and working upon his paper at Kennebec to swing that old Democratic State into the Republican line, where, with trifling exception, it has steadily remained. The efforts of young Blaine for Fremont are now repaid by the efforts of the veteran Fremont for Blaine in the State of Michigan, which holds them both in the highest esteem. The Pathfinder of 1856 and the Plumed Knight of 1884 have made their appeals, not without effect, to thousands of voters and to a whole new generation which has come up between these dates. The result will be shown in November in the rolling up of an immense Republican vote and the return of a solid Congressional delegation.

WILL TAMMANY SUPPORT CLEVELAND?

The blank refusal of "Irving Hall" and the County Democracy to recognize the Tammany-Hall ticket and the contemptuous manner in which they have treated the Tammany "braves" portends well for the Republicans of New York.

The solid anti-Tammany ticket, which is being placed in the field regardless of supposed understandings and agreements, it must be remembered is a *Cleveland ticket*. The contest, therefore, will be between Cleveland men and Tammanyites, and, as the result of this Democratic faction quarrel, there is a good fighting chance for Republicans not only to win a local victory, but to emphasize the Republican majority in the State.

It will be remembered that the Tammany delegation left Chicago in a disgruntled mood of mind. It was sore over the nomination of Cleveland. Every proposition which it made had been contemptuously rejected by Cleveland's henchmen in the convention. Week after week the braves sulked in their wigwams and gave no sign of reconciliation, but at last it came out and frigidly indorsed Cleveland, agreeing to support him under protest, at the same time condemning his bad record. It was clearly understood that the price of this support would be the control of the county and city patronage. This agreement was made with Thompson and Davidson, who are still in office, though both have been presented for malfeasance and have not been removed by Cleveland, because they were among his most influential managers in Chicago. Such was the bargain made with the Cleveland men.

Having publicly committed Tammany to Cleveland, and, as they think, placed it where it can do no harm, they now propose to punish it and break its power. They have refused to touch a single man on the Tammany ticket. They have nominated their own candidates. They have contemptuously rejected every overture made to them by Tammany. They have resisted the pressure brought to bear upon them by frightened Democrats all over the country. They imagine that they have placed a ring in the nose of the bull, and can lead the animal where they please, forgetting that it has horns and is in a mood for using them. Thus the two sides stand confronting each other, each with its complete ticket in the field, and Tammany roused to resentment by the ill-treatment it has received.

The situation is full of encouragement for the Republicans of New York City, and they are going to improve it by putting the strongest ticket they can nominate into the field. The total vote of New York is estimated at 225,000. The Democratic factions claim they can poll about 140,000 votes, leaving 85,000 as the Republican strength. The Democratic factions are supposed to be about equal in strength, casting, say, 70,000 votes apiece, and as the Republican strength ranges from 85,000 to 88,000 votes there is a possibility that a strong candidate for Mayor may be elected, as well as some members of Congress.

The influence of the quarrel, however, is likely to extend beyond local limits. As the cause of the contest was National in its origin so it promises to be National in its results. There is no question that Tammany will take its revenge upon Cleveland, and that not only the followers of Grady but that numerous others in the ranks will knife the Democratic candidate and cast their votes for Butler. The *Star*, John Kelly's organ, said only the other day that the only hope of Democratic success in the State of New York was in "an earnest, united Democratic front." The New York *Sun*, discussing the situation, says:

> Whether the adherents of Tammany Hall will vote solidly for Cleveland in November next is a question which is put to us from various directions. Perhaps no one, not even John Kelly himself, is able to answer the inquiry with any degree of certainty. In our own judgment it is very probable that a considerable part of the Tammany vote will be given to the candidate of the People's party.

The followers of Tammany have every reason to take their revenge in November. The nomination of Cleveland was openly urged because it would break the power of Tammany. The adoption of the unit rule at the State Convention, the refusal to repeal it at the National Convention, the placing of Hubert O. Thompson, the implacable enemy of Tammany, upon the National Committee and subsequently upon the Executive Committee to manage the campaign—this last act inspired by Cleveland himself—were all parts of the program to crush Tammany at once and forever; and to all this has now succeeded the contemptuous rejection of every one of Tammany's overtures. The culmination of insults releases them from all obligations, and it will not be surprising if they take a revenge in November that will astonish the country.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC FORGERY.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* has exposed the details of a forgery not less infamous than that of the Morey letter, concocted like that letter with the connivance of the Democratic National Committee and used in West Virginia the day before election to make Democratic votes. The National Committee sent Gorham, whose career as a Democratic boss in Maryland specially fitted him for the work, to take charge of the campaign in West Virginia. His first step was to spread reports that the Republicans were about to colonize, hoping thereby to inflame the minds of Democrats. Then a special circular was sent out declaring that the State was in danger from these frauds. This led up to the perpetration of an infamous forgery, in which an ex-penitentiary convict and professional forger played the principal rôle under the instructions, as it is believed, of the committee.

This scoundrel was one E. A. Williams of Howard County, Maryland, who had served a term of three years in the penitentiary for forgery. The Baltimore *Day*, a Democratic paper, also played a suspicious part in the game. The day before election it printed a statement that this fellow, whom it represented as a Republican, had visited James D. Butt, a prominent Republican lawyer at Harper's Ferry, and proposed to bring a number of Maryland repeaters to vote at that place, and that Mr. Butt finally agreed to his proposition and gave him a draft for $50 addressed to W. J. Cowden of Wheeling, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and accepted by him on the back, besides an agreement to pay to E. A. Williams $3 for every vote he could bring to the Republican ticket. The *Day* furthermore represented that it had the original of the two papers in its office, where any one might see them. These facts were then posted all through the border counties of West Virginia election morning and did their work. The issue of the *Day* for election evening, after the purpose of the forgery had been accomplished, came out and denounced it as an imposition.

As soon as these facts became known, both Mr. Butt and Mr. Cowden went to Baltimore, demanded the papers, and exposed the forgeries. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Williams and placed in the hands of the police, but the fellow was spirited away by his Democratic friends and has not yet been found. The gentlemen whose names were forged will not give up the chase, however; they are determined to catch the scoundrel and bring him to trial and get at the bottom facts of the case. They are going to find out who the other and bigger scoundrels were who planned the job and employed this penitentiary bird to carry it out. The Maryland Republican Committee has also taken the matter in hand and will help unearth the whole of this dirty conspiracy by which the fair, honest, and manly efforts of the gallant West Virginia Republicans were foiled. In 1880 the Democratic National Committee issued a forged letter to ruin the interests of the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and now there is every reason to believe that they have attempted the same game. They have had a temporary success in carrying West Virginia, although at a loss of between 5,000 and 6,000 votes, but such dastardly dishonesty cannot succeed in the long run. It will come back on the Democratic party with greater force than did the Morey letter. The Republicans of West Virginia and Maryland should not desist until the responsibility of this forgery is placed where it belongs.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

While the course taken by the New York Clearing-House to stay the panic last May was no doubt a wise one, probably the wisest that could have been adopted, it has been attended by some incidental evils, the consequences of which we saw last week in the collapse of the stock market. If the strong banks had not extended their protection over the weak ones there would have been many more failures. Their action was not, however, designed to save any bankrupt concern, but to prevent a sudden onset against solvent men and institutions—to make the process of liquidation gradual. A number of banks which were every way worthy of public confidence would very likely have been forced to close their doors but for this action, and the streets of New York would have been full of financial wreckage, other parts of the country suffering correspondingly. The object of the measure has been accomplished so far as the banks are concerned. The Metropolitan, instead of being brained in an instant, is slowly approaching its coffin by the process of liquidation, and others have recovered a good degree of health. But it was not so with the stock market. Liquidation there was arrested. Within six weeks of the day the Metropolitan Bank closed its doors the financial bummers of Wall street had a bull movement in full blast. They took advantage of the restoration of confidence that followed the action of the clearing-house to inflate securities that had no just claim for the support of the people. If the clearing-house had left every concern to stand or fall according to its own merits, the bulls could not have created these fictitious values. The recovery of prices would have been much more gradual, and would have depended to a greater degree on the earning capacities of the properties. There has been nothing like a thorough liquidation and adjustment to the needs of the times in Wall street. While other things in the financial world have been shrinking that carcass has been bloating. Not a few of the shrewd operators have perceived this and have laid their plans accordingly, but they needed only to put out their shorts and wait, for there was enough long stock to come on the market to break it without much action on their part. The quarrels of the railroads, the rumors of new bond issues, and the reduction of dividends were sufficient to start the downward movement, and the collapse came. It is notable, however, that the decline has not been so marked in the stocks that most deserve it as it has been in others. The bull pool supports its specialties while selling other securities. But the decline in Gould's pets must come before long.

The banks of New York are largely responsible for the fictitious values of Wall street. They have loaned freely on such stocks as Union Pacific and St. Paul since the panic, and some of them when questioned by their creditors have lied about it. They have been afraid to make mercantile loans, and still cling to their infatuation that call loans on stocks are the most desirable sort. The fact that the banks are so much involved in the stock market has led some people to predict a repetition of the scenes of last May, but it does not seem probable that we shall have anything like a panic. The thief element, which was the worst feature of the May affair, has been pretty well eliminated. We may feel sure that there are no Wards or Enos left unexposed. There are a large number of loans on stock collateral still unliquidated, but the lenders who survived the ordeal of last May have no doubt so strengthened themselves that they will not be forced to throw their collateral overboard at a sacrifice by any turn of the market now immediately before us. These loans will be gradually liquidated as the borrowers find means to pay up. But the new issues of railroad bonds, the reductions of dividends, and the receiverships will cause weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth. The Granger roads will very likely soon gain a little in earnings from the movement of corn, etc., but there is no promise of a revival of business that will raise the aggregate of earnings.

There is mischief in the insolvency lists again. We have had a period in which the deathman's ax rusted a little, but we are now come to a quarter of the year when it usually decapitates many victims, and last week's record suggested a renewal of activity. But the fact that this is an exceptional year in many respects, and that the failures were so numerous earlier in the season, is ground for the hope that the record for the last quarter of 1884 will not prove a specially disastrous one. The manufacturers are conspicuous among the sufferers. The South and the Pacific coast, too, are complaining. The distribution of goods was restricted last week not only by the prevailing depression but by the warm weather and the political excitement. The tendency of the manufacturers in the East is still in the direction of curtailment, and the number of idle men is increasing, yet there are no new labor troubles of any consequence. The glass trade, which was thought to be in an encouraging condition a few weeks ago, is now dull, and production will have to be reduced. The reports of a somewhat better demand for steel rails seem to be true, but the coal trade is still on the down grade. An effect of the low prices of wheat is seen in the enormous output of the flour mills. It would seem from the statistics of the lumber manufacture that that industry has not yet adjusted itself to the needs of the times. There are losses and failures in store for all classes of business—the end is not yet—but it is a gratifying fact that the sum of destitution and suffering in this country is still small. We are, it appears, better off than our English cousins.

MORMON-DEMOCRATIC BARGAIN.

As the present political campaign progresses the Mormons grow bolder and more outspoken in their hatred of Republicans and more defiant in their hostility to the laws of the land. It is apparent to any one that the Edmunds legislation has failed to effect the results for which it was intended. Though the Commissioners went to Utah and purged the voting-lists, every Mormon nominated and elected has stood by the church and its doctrine of polygamy. Since the Edmunds law was passed, so the Salt Lake *Tribune* tells us, six semi-annual conferences of the church have been held, and at every one of them the Republican Administration has been arraigned as persecutor, and boasts have been made of the success of the church in defying the Government. At one of these meetings the notorious Cannon declared that the Mormons would never be saved through the monogamists, but rather through those who obeyed the law enjoining polygamy. The burden of the talk at this conference was advice to the people to scatter out, south into Arizona and north into Idaho, and "possess the land." The following extract from the church paper will give a fair illustration of the hostility which animates the Mormons against the Government:

> Men say if we will only lay aside polygamy, will correct our marital relations, the opposition will be deprived of their war-cry and persecution will cease. This is a vain thought, indulged only by those who judge of this work by their own human knowledge. The effects of this work and that which it is to accomplish cannot be measured by any standard known to man. Since the disappearance of priesthood from the earth after the death of the Savior there has been no such power in the earth. It is known to us that opposition was proportionately stronger before than it has been since the introduction of plural marriage. So we who are familiar with these matters know that the giving up of our marriage system would not have the effect that our friends would bespeak for it. Today we are confronted by the fact that the United States has pitted itself in its governmental capacity against us, exactly as we have been taught to expect. Shall we now falter or give way, become weak in the knees, or tremble in the heart when we see this attitude so clearly defined? God forbid.

Knowing that there is no hope from Republicans, the Mormons have now turned to the Democrats for help. Their recent Council has decided to devote one-tenth of their annual tithes to the support of Cleveland upon condition that if he is successful Utah shall be admitted as a State, the Mormons sending in return two Democratic Senators to Washington. Once intrenched behind State barriers and freed from the domination of Congress, they will soon make themselves impregnable and pour sufficient of their people into Arizona and Idaho to dominate them also.

The Mormons instinctively turn to the Democrats as their friends, for the latter have opposed every Republican measure to suppress polygamy. The Republican party has always fought polygamy as it did slavery—"the twin relics of barbarism." The Mormon papers have heartily supported Cleveland as a man after their own heart, and they have assailed Blaine with corresponding vigor. They know their cause is hopeless if the Republicans are successful. Though their legislation has not yet checked polygamy they have steadily resisted the growth of Mormon power, and with a vigorous Administration such as Mr. Blaine would organize fresh and more powerful assaults will be made against the citadel of lust. It is a turning point in the history of Mormonism. If with a portion of its immense tithes it can help the Democrats achieve a victory it will not only establish itself firmly in Utah, but in two other Territories, and thus successfully lay the foundation of a Mormon Empire in the West. With Grover Cleveland in the Presidential chair, whose personal ideas of virtue are on a par with their own, with a State organization protecting them, and with two Senators and one or two Representatives in Washington, and the moral, if not the active, support of a Democratic Congress behind them, they will have nothing to fear and can rapidly Mormonize the adjoining Territories. There is nothing in the character of Cleveland himself or in the record of the Democratic party to lead any one to doubt this iniquitous bargain between lust and political corruption has been made. If that party is successful, Mormonism starts upon a fresh career of aggression. If it is defeated, on the other hand, Mormonism is doomed. There will be no temporizing with polygamy if James G. Blaine is elected.

More Lies on Blaine Hatching in the New York Defamation Bureau.

Says a New York dispatch: Within a few days there has been a revival of Democratic whisperings of scandal about Mr. Blaine's private life. The secretly circulated stories, so far as they are put in form, are lies of the most vicious invention, nothing more. Those who know Mr. Blaine do not need assurance that his private life is without fear and without reproach. The New York *Sun* says of this last scheme of desperate and blackguard scoundrels:

> The Independent manipulators of the Bureau of Defamation have outlined a new and original plan of assault upon the Republican candidate. This has been suggested to them by the fact that they have received letters from persons whose names had been placed on the list of Republicans who had signified their intention of voting for Cleveland, asking that their names might be stricken off, since after the proof of Cleveland's degradation they could not think of voting for him. In order to counteract this growing sentiment among the mortified and disgusted Independents who had cheerfully turned toward a candidate whom they knew to be ignorant, but imagined to be clean, the Boston branch of the Defamation Bureau have decided upon the attempt to make Mr. Blaine out to be no better a man than Cleveland, for the same reasons for which the latter must be so justly condemned.
>
> Evidently the Cleveland following would prefer that there had been no mention at all of the degraded and disgusting offenses of their candidate. He would have been much stronger in the public estimation if such had been the case. Probably they would have preferred not to have been smirched with his sin at all. But even that is left in doubt by the manner in which their shameless apologies have grown into brazen defenses, and by the persistency with which they have unblushingly attempted to cover up the horrid and bestial picture of a disgraceful life by the novel protection of a vaunted confession that it was true. But at any rate the intention seems to be to establish, if possible, for Mr. Blaine the same sort of a reputation that has been fastened inseparably upon Grover Cleveland. The originality about this latest Independent scheme, however, is that it is to be done in private so that it will not be possible for anybody to prove that the new accusations are lies.

Was there ever a more extraordinary termination of a campaign that was begun under a sudden inspiration of moral elevation? However surprising, it cannot be said to be illogical. Where else could it end, when with a full understanding and thorough appreciation of the facts its managers knowingly embarked upon the enterprise of supporting Grover Cleveland as a candidate for the Presidency?

THE eldest son of James A. Garfield will become of age Nov. 1 and vote Nov. 4 for Blaine and Logan.

A NEW YORK dispatch yesterday stated that "the presence of an unusually large delegation of Western politicians in this city had more significance than was at first supposed, but it leaked out today that the Independent Republicans and the Democratic supporters of Gov. Cleveland in the West had become alarmed at the state of affairs in this city, and the party managers, including committeemen, came on for the purpose of holding conferences with Gov. Cleveland and the County Democracy Moguls on the one hand, and Mr. John Kelly and the Tammany leaders on the other hand. Mr. M. E. Stone, editor of the Chicago *Daily News*, who is opposed to Blaine because his relative, Mr. Arthur, was beaten in the Chicago Convention, and 'Bishop' Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois; Mr. F. H. Winston, a member of the same body; Mr. S. Corning Judd, Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee; and Mr. Harry Rubens, a Chicago brewer lawyer, were all in this city today, and had long consultations with the leaders of both wings of the Democracy with a view toward impressing on them the necessity of uniting upon local nominations."

THE Republican plurality in Ohio exceeds the estimate of Mr. Blaine, made a few days before the election—also of Murat Halstead.

HALSTEAD telegraphs from New York: The tremendous jar of the Democratic defeat in Ohio still vibrates in New York, and the editors of the newspapers that claim and that disclaim Democracy and support Grover Cleveland are distinctly in a state of demoralization. There was one possible blunder for the Democracy to commit after they claimed Ohio and abused Blaine for taking part in the campaign, and that was to arrange to have the wretched and contemptible candidate Cleveland on parade here when the Ohio news was coming. They had put in the men and the money, the repeaters and the boodle, to win, and had Cleveland where they could show him in the hour of victory. And to them came the tidings of defeat. The Democratic editors in New York have been enlivening the intervals of the campaign by charging each other with treachery; and now the Democracy in general, like the French when whipped by the Germans in 1870, are shouting: "We have been betrayed."

GENTLEMEN who believe in election by defamation of Blaine haven't been feeling well since Tuesday.—*N. Y. Ex.*

THERE are various significant circumstances which lend strong support to the suspicion already openly expressed that John R. McLean's treachery materially swelled the Republican majority in Hamilton County. The managers of the Democratic campaign in Ohio will inquire into this matter if they are not afraid of McLean.—*N. Y. Times (Bolter).*

The attempt to belittle the Republican victory in Ohio by charging McLean with treason and making a small scapegoat of him will not prevail very far. Whatever capacity for treachery McLean may possess, there is no credibility in the story that he aided in the smashing of his own machine in Hamilton County. Public opinion did that, as appears in the 5,000 majority for Beresford, the man who was cheated and juggled out of the office to which he was fairly elected two years ago.—*Cin. Gaz.*

DURING the first two days' registration in New York City 152,473 names were put upon the lists. In 1880 145,323 were enrolled the first two days.

"I LAY in a British jail; Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine went out of power, and I went out of prison."—*McSweeney.*

Mr. McSweeney does not tell the truth. He was a British officeholder, and violated British law, and, therefore, was put into a British jail. Mr. Blaine "went out of power" early in December; Mr. McSweeney still remained in prison in the August following, having refused in March to return to this country, though the Government offered to pay his passage. He preferred to be, as he now is, a British subject, and is doing the work of the English Government in trying to prevent the election of Mr. Blaine.—*Ex.*

GEN. BUTLER is still making speeches in this vicinity, but he does not seem to be winning supporters or admirers.—*N. Y. Times.*

Cleveland's supporters wish that were really true.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE reports that the toughs of that city who were imported to do dirty work in Cincinnati have returned, thoroughly disgusted, and with souls "filled with indignation at the insults heaped upon them by the United States Marshals," who kept them from voting. Their hatred of United States Marshals is only surpassed by that of our native Democrats who have been left to foot the bills of the Chicago toughs, without the consolation of any equivalent for the expense.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE American people do not propose to elect as their President a man who raises his bastards in the almshouse at public expense.

THE "Bureau of Defamation," whatever it be.—*Evening Post.*

We gather from the above that our contemporary has lost the address of the Bureau of Defamation. It can readily find it by turning to the New York Directory for 1884. On page 510 of that work it will find this entry: *Evening Post, 210 Broadway.*—*N. Y. Trib.*

GROVER CLEVELAND is a man tattooed with shame, base and degraded in his personal relations, living only for himself and his own selfish and egotistic ends, profoundly ignorant, and of barren, commonplace mind.—*N. Y. Sun (Dem).*

That is the New York opinion of Cleveland where he is best known, and he is not held in much higher esteem out West. One thing is certain; no State between San Francisco and Philadelphia will cast its Electoral votes for him.

OHIO clears the field and leaves the country free for the final choice between Blaine and Cleveland. The election in that State will change no votes.—*N. Y. Times.*

It won't, eh? Well, it has shaken a good many thousand off the fence already who have landed on their feet on the Blaine side of it.

HALSTEAD telegraphs from New York: The prospect that Blaine will carry the State of New York is perfectly splendid. The Cleveland circus here has been a show, and a poor one. It has not had any more influence than would have been obtained by escorting a wooden Indian through the streets in a furniture car.

THE much-talked-of call by John Kelly upon Grover Cleveland amounts to nothing. It is stated on the best authority that the conversation between Cleveland and Kelly was entirely about a Democratic candidate for Congress who is a mutual friend. Reference is made to Mr. Potter.

MR. KELLY is said to be claiming that Cleveland's majority will be 30,000 in New York City and 5,000 in Brooklyn. This is a neat way of giving up the State. Everybody knows that the State, outside of the metropolitan district, is stronger Republican than New England or Pennsylvania. Garfield beat Hancock outside New York City and Brooklyn, inside New York State, 82,318.—*Ex.*

IT is reported that, when the Rev. H. W. Beecher greeted Grover Cleveland at the recent demonstration in New York City, he (Beecher) jocularly remarked, "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," to which Cleveland instantly rejoined, "Yes, birds of a feather [illegible] gether." Circumstances render the [illegible] able.

CURRENT NOTES.

Managing editor—Where's the funny [illegible]
Local editor—He's sick.
Managing editor—Wot's the matter with [illegible]
Local editor—He won an election bet on Ohio.
Managing editor—What bet?
Local editor—Drinks.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Peter Henderson says that he has sold $600 worth of early cabbages from a single acre of land; that he followed it with [illegible] lettuce which brought $140, and the [illegible] celery which sold for $600. And you [illegible] wonder why Mr. Hayes sticks to the farm [illegible] of drifting back into politics.—*Philadelphia [illegible]*

The larger boy had a uniform [illegible] head, and the smaller one carried an [illegible] sene torch. As they were about to [illegible] "parade around the block the larger [illegible]

"Now, Pat, you go down that way. If you [illegible] a smaller boy than you are, hurrah for any [illegible] date you want to; but, if he is the [illegible] you do any hurrahing until you and [illegible] hurrahs for. Then you must yell for [illegible] man or he'll lick ye."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Is Mr. Hardfist an extravagant [illegible]" asked Crimsonbeak of Yeast on a [illegible] as they sat and smoked a pipe [illegible] never saw anything about his house [illegible] give such an impression," replied Yeast. [illegible] always under the impression that he was a 'pay-as-you-go' sort of a man." "Well if he [illegible] he goes," said Crimsonbeak, dusting the [illegible] his pipe, "he must go uncommonly slow."—*[illegible] Statesman.*

Canvasser—"Good morning, sir. I [illegible] called for the purpose of finding out how you [illegible] here on the Presidential question."

Man-of-the-House—"Ah, yes. Well, I'm the only voter here. My wife and sister [illegible] vote for Butler, but——"

"Allow me to ask how your wife's [illegible] stands."

"O, she is is strong for Belva Lock——"

"Thank your, sir. House 46, [illegible] Lockwood, 1."—*New York Star.*

Dr. Macleod, the Queen's Chaplain at Balmoral, writes that there was an old invalid [illegible] Tweedside who was tended by a faithful [illegible] servant. Like many persons in his [illegible] was always anticipating his own [illegible] "I'm thinking, Nancy," he said one day, "[illegible] canna be lang noo. I feel as if this [illegible] end wud cam." "Indeed, laird," [illegible] ant, "if it were the Lord's will it [illegible] convenient, for the coo's gaun to calve, and [illegible] weel see hoo I am to tend on ye baith."

There is a story told of an eminent judge, still living, though retired from the bench, [illegible] illustrates the importance of a voluntary [illegible] sion better than the most elaborate argument. A prisoner tried before him for larceny had [illegible] his guilt when apprehended, but at the trial [illegible] defended with great pertinacity by able counsel. "Gentlemen," said the Judge to the jury, "the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. You must decide between them." [illegible] after a pause he added: "There is just one thing to remember, gentlemen. The prisoner was there and his counsel wasn't."—*London [illegible] view.*

"Yes," he remarked to his friend, "[illegible] I——"

"Telegram, sir," interrupted his clerk, "[illegible] bash up one point."

"Wire Smith to sell 10,000. As I was [illegible] remark, since I——"

"Another telegram, sir," again interrupted the clerk. "Union Pacific is down three points."

"Order Smith to buy 3,000. Yes, since I——"

"Mr. Wilson wants to know whether [illegible] at the bank meeting this afternoon," [illegible] the clerk for the third time.

"I'm going down at once, tell him. As I was about to say," he continued, "since I [illegible] active business I have never felt better in my life."—*New York Times.*

PERSONALS.

The much-talked-of portrait of Mrs. [illegible] in the White House has been put in a [illegible] like that of the picture of Martha Washington. The former frame, of walnut, [illegible] by the ladies of the Cincinnati School of [illegible] has been relegated to the dusty depths of the lumber-room.

Mr. Fargus, author of "Called Back," has passed his fortieth year, is very deaf, and a poor talker. He is exceedingly [illegible] Several years ago he published a volume of [illegible] and he has written many songs for music. [illegible] novel, "Dark Days," has just been [illegible] him.

Mr. Gladstone has a very sweet [illegible] and sings English, Scotch, and Irish ballads as well as negro melodies, to which he [illegible] self, with great taste and feeling, but [illegible] on visits to country houses he [illegible] duets with Mrs. Gladstone, who is very [illegible] situation of Col. Bardwell Slote, "I [illegible] who hear me say I don't," and the [illegible] comes a bore.

The Earl of Aylesford, who has a [illegible] at Big Springs, Texas, is thus described in the El Paso *Times*: "He is a cowboy in appearance, [illegible] a riding jacket, pants stuffed into top boots, [illegible] ugly revolver on his side and a belt of [illegible] round his waist, and crowned with a broad sombrero. Belted and spurred, the English [illegible] all the appearance of a bad man, though [illegible] incline him rather to social conviviality than to bloodshed."

Prof. Seeley, in his essay on Goethe in the *Contemporary*, says: "There are two Goethes, [illegible] of world-wide popularity, the great [illegible] and romancer, the poet of Gretchen, [illegible] Mignon, and Zuleikha; the other, [illegible] the multitude either in Germany or abroad, [illegible] master of a school, the great practical [illegible] of culture and the artistic life. In the [illegible] actor Goethe stands by the side of Byron [illegible] or at some point between them and [illegible] particular, his songs are unrivaled, [illegible] has surpassed him in the delineation of [illegible] character. But he is also, above and [illegible] Scott and Byron, a great mover of [illegible] thought, one of the principal makers of [illegible] opinion."

Of Martin Renehan, the veteran White House servant, lately deceased, it is told that he found an old telescope in the attic, and brought it down to the porch to look at the stars. [illegible] could see no better through it than without it, [illegible] after adjusting the focus a hundred times [illegible] covered that there was not a lens in the [illegible] Forthwith he began giving the worthless [illegible] talking-to with more emphasis than grace. This was during the Tyler Administration, and a number of prominent men were that evening at dinner at the White House; and it chanced that Daniel Webster strolled out upon the porch just then, and hearing the anathemas, said, "What's the matter, Martin? Can't you see anything?" "No, Mr. Webster," was the ready reply. "I have been disappointed. I can't, as I wished, contemplate the heavenly bodies. But I am equally gratified in seeing an earthly luminary before me."

George Leyburne, the great London Music-Hall star, is dead. He was well known to Americans visiting the English metropolis. [illegible] or three years ago he was making £100 a week, [illegible] had a town house and a country house, and kept an open table and handsome equipage. He always appeared with a $2,000 solitaire coruscating in his immaculate shirt-bosom and his fingers [illegible] fire with the light of diamonds. Thus [illegible] you could see him of an evening step into a brougham out of the London Pavilion, where he had just sung "Daddy's on the Drink" [illegible] stanza, including the chorus, to whirl off to [illegible] where he landed another $25 in ten minutes [illegible] "Mother Has Mizzled with Mike," which left [illegible] free to dash off to the Metropolitan, where he [illegible] further hostage to fortune with "Sister's on the Scoop." Leyburne's muse addicted herself [illegible] cially to lively canticles on those [illegible] which will occur, especially in the best-[illegible] English families. Vulgar or not, it [illegible] steadily $15,000 a year, and yet he died a pauper.

The Earl of Malmesbury, whose [illegible] published memoirs created some sensation, [illegible] Viscount Fitzharris, in the years [illegible] 1840, a special swell, being in the D'Orsay [illegible] and one of the tenants of the celebrated [illegible] box. Of the twelve, he and the Duke of [illegible] bridge are alone left. He was of very [illegible] presence, dark and romantic looking, but never displayed any political ability, and it [illegible] great surprise when, in 1852, in his first [illegible] ministration, Lord Derby assigned him, among the curious lot he got together, to the important position of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to which he had no claim, unless the fact of his father being a distinguished diplomat [illegible] Several grammatical blunders in his [illegible] and an obvious incapacity necessitated [illegible] to the idle office of Lord of the Privy Seal, [illegible] occupied that post in Lord Derby's Government [illegible] 1858-'59 and in Disraeli's of 1874-'76. [illegible] years ago, in his 73d year, he took [illegible] Miss Hamilton, a very beautiful girl of [illegible] summers, and he has since lived in [illegible] tirement engaged in the composition of [illegible] moirs.

FOREIGN LANDS.

The Brunswick Succession an Important Factor in German Politics.

A Plan to Increase the Voting Population of Ireland Two Hundred Per Cent.

A Heavy Fire Raging in Moscow—Unprecedented Rainfall in the West Indies.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

THE QUESTION OF THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The question of the Brunswick succession is the uppermost topic of discussion at Berlin, and is becoming an important factor in German politics. Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Ultramontane party, has sent a long dispatch to the Duke of Cumberland urging him to forego his hopes of reëstablishing the Kingdom of Hanover, in view of the brilliant prospect awaiting him as the successor of the Duke of Brunswick. Cynics suggest that the large wealth of the dead Duke is a temptation to the Church of Rome and that Dr. Windthorst's advice may have been prompted by propagandic rather than patriotic motives. The Liberals in Germany insist strongly upon the assertion of Prussia's rights over the so-called Kingdom of Hanover, and even the conservative members of the Liberal party believe that what was won in 1866 should not now be surrendered. The private fortune left by the late Duke of Brunswick is estimated at 48,000,000 marks, or about $11,500,000.

WILSON BARRETT'S IMPERSONATION OF HAMLET.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's impersonation of Hamlet is the principal event in theatrical circles at present. Many of the critics decry his performance, but in spite of this fact the Princess Theatre is crowded nightly, and he has undoubtedly evoked popular enthusiasm. A successful run is assured for the revival, and seats are already booked until the end of November.

THE FRANCHISE SCHEMES IN IRELAND.

The Earl of Limerick has been carefully analyzing the effect of the proposed franchise and redistribution schemes in Ireland and has given the results of his figuring to the public. His Lordship's paper states that the proposed extension of the franchise would affect Ireland to an extent that has probably not been foreseen even by the framers of the measure. He shows by figures, which are apparently incontestable, that the voting population of Ireland, which he approximately states at 230,000, would be suddenly increased by 500,000, or more than 200 per cent. This would enlarge the electoral value of Irishmen per capita to an extent which his Lordship considers dangerous, and he adjures his conservative colleagues to be very reluctant in giving their assent to the scheme.

THE LATE ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN.

The death of Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan has produced proofs of sympathy and grief from friends of Ireland in all parts of the world. Telegrams of condolence have been received at Dublin from many friends in England and France, and several cablegrams have come from Australia and America. Among the latter are messages from Mr. Alexander Sullivan and Mr. Patrick Egan, the present President of the Irish National League in America. A practical result of all the sympathy expressed is a proposition to open a popular subscription in aid of Mr. Sullivan's widow and family. It is now learned that the doctors had long foreseen a fatal termination of Mr. Sullivan's illness, while his friends insisted on hoping for his recovery.

THE FIRE ON THE STEAMER NEVADA.

When the hatches of the steamer Nevada were opened after she was docked at Liverpool it was found that fire was still smoldering in the bales of cotton which composed a part of her cargo. A number of steam fire-engines had been ordered to await the arrival of the Nevada at the dock, and they deluged her hold, drowning out the fire in the cotton bales. The steamer is practically uninjured, and her commander speaks in the highest terms of the coolness displayed by the passengers and crew. He denies that there was any panic on board.

THE WEST AFRICAN TERRITORY.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently sent a petition to Lord Granville protesting against the German occupation of West African territory. Lord Granville has just sent a reply to the petition, in which he states that the matter is being discussed between the English and German Governments.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SENSATION PROMISED.

A wonderful find is reported to have been made in the Greek colony in London. An enterprising antiquary claims to have stumbled across some statues which are undoubtedly Grecian and which he believes are 2,000 years old. A scientific inquiry is to be made as to the antiquity of the statues, and an archæological sensation is in prospect.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Tory election agents throughout the country, in reporting to headquarters in London as to the effect of the Government redistribution scheme, declare it will be destructive to the fortunes of the party.

PRIVATE STATE PAPERS.

In consequence of the authorized publication of private state papers, Harcourt, Home Secretary, will introduce a bill making a betrayal of Government papers a penal offense alike for the person who sells and the person who publishes.

STRENGTHENING FORTIFICATIONS.

The Government has decided to expend £1,000,000 on its fortifications in Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Orders have been sent from the war office to hasten the work.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE BOERS.

It is expected that the difficulty with the Boers will be settled without recourse to force.

RUSSIA.

A GREAT FIRE IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Several warehouses and the German Theatre, in the centre of town, are on fire. It is likely that the flames will spread to the surrounding buildings.

A FRESH MINE DISCOVERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—A mine was discovered in a cellar at Kronoverski on Prospect street, directly against Ravelin St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. Four Russians and three foreigners have been arrested as the result of the discovery.

EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—Six officers of the army, who were sentenced to death early in the week for political offenses, were executed today at the St. Petersburg citadel. Beside them were two women who paid the death penalty. One was Mme. Valkenstein and the other Mary Finder, the daughter of a priest. The only persons who witnessed the execution were the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior, and the prison officials.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Russian Government has decided to fortify Vladivostock, and construct harbors and docks in the Bay of Okhotsk. It has decided also to strengthen the Russian fleet in the Pacific.

THE CHINESE WAR.

NO FURTHER FIGHTING AT TAMSUI.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The latest official dispatches from China state that there has been no fighting at Tamsui since the 8th inst.

Admiral Courbet asks for a battalion of marines to strengthen the landing parties.

AN INSUFFICIENT FORCE.

La France, a newspaper, states that Gen. de l'Isle has telegraphed that he has only 5,800 effective troops, which are insufficient to occupy to any extent the enemy's country.

FLEEING FROM SHANGHAI.

It is reported that the Chinese are fleeing from Shanghai in fear that the city will be bombarded by the French.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A dispatch has been received at the Chinese Embassy confirming the statement that the Chinese under Liu Mingchuan defeated 1,800 French at Tamsui the 15th inst. The French operations there were frustrated by torpedoes.

AN OFFER OF INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Paris correspondent for the *Telegraph* states positively that the court at Pekin offered through the Washington Government to pay $5,000,000, to compensate the French for their losses, not as owning to error, but in order to smooth the way for a settlement. The correspondent says Ferry considered the offer too small. America is so satisfied with China's attitude, which she regards as worty of defending, that Freilinghuysen has declared his inability to understand the reluctance of France to an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

A NEW LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The *Standard's* Hong Kong dispatch says: A loan of $3,000,000 was obtained by the Chinese Government from the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank. An appeal to the people for the loan was a complete failure. The total tenders were only $1,600,000 at par and $500,000 at 4 per cent below. The bank refused the latter offer. It is believed that China will be in straits for cash to continue the war and that her financial difficulties will lead to an earlier settlement of the struggle.

THE MARCH TO PEKIN.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent is informed that the French commanders, if ordered to march to Pekin, will ask for a complete corps d'armée of 40,000 men of all branches of service, two pontoon trains, 8,000 horses, twelve field guns, floating and shore hospitals for 6,000 men, and a number of light draught gunboats.

THE WEST INDIES.

HEAVY RAINS.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Heavy rains are reported in Jamaica. The rainfall the evening of the 7th was six and three-quarters inches. Railway bridges were flooded to a depth of two feet. Telegraphic communication was interrupted throughout the island. A vessel arrived reported that it passed a large quantity of trees and vegetable matter, evidently washed from off the different West India Islands through the heavy rains.

EGYPT.

SUPPLYING THE TROOPS WITH FOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Dongola advices report that a native contractor is supplying the forces there with daily rations for 6,000 men, thus greatly relieving the pressure upon the commissary department. The passage of the boats over the Semnes cataract was an easier performance than expected.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.—Lord Northbrook had an interview with the Khedive today upon the subject of the new budget. Reductions in the army and among the civil officials was agreed to. A reduction in the taxes imposed upon the fellaheen of Upper Egypt will be made from January, 1886. Lord Northbrook was much pleased with the trip up the Nile. He found all the Mudirs effectually equipped for active coöperation with the English.

STEWART'S APPAREL.

It is reported that a portion of Stewart's apparel was found on the site of the reported massacre.

THE PASSAGE UP THE NILE.

DONGOLA, Oct. 19.—Heavy winds interfere with the passage of the boats up the Nile.

AN URGENT PETITION.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A petition of French merchants at Alexandria was presented to the Chamber of Deputies through the Vice-President of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, urging the immediate payment of the Alexandria indemnity to save the French residents of that city from ruin. The commission on petitions made a report declaring urgency.

FRANCE.

BOMB-EXPLODING ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A bomb exploded at the window of the officers' room in the gendarmes' barracks at Ste. Etienne at midnight last night. The windows and furniture were wrecked. Nobody was hurt. Nine Anarchists were arrested this morning.

CUTTING DOWN THE CHURCH ALLOWANCES.

The Budget Committee has decided upon a reduction of 5,000,000 francs in the appropriation for distribution by the Ministry of Public Worship. Among the items disallowed by the committee are the sums allotted for the repair of cathedrals. The allowance of the Archbishop of Paris is diminished by 72,000 francs.

DEMOLISHING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Minister of War strongly opposes the proposal to demolish the Paris fortifications erected under the administration of President Thiers, and to use their sights for building purposes.

BELGIUM.

A LIBERAL VICTORY AT THE POLLS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—The Liberals were victorious in the elections here, at Antwerp, Ostend, Liege, and fifteen other towns. The Clericals elected their candidates at Bruges, Nivelles, and nine other places. This is an important triumph for the Liberals, who consider that the Education Act has been condemned by the people. Janson, Van Humbeeck, and Heyvaert were elected in this city. There was a slight disorder here and some arrests. There was no serious disturbance, however, and the troops were not required. Great excitement prevailed in all the towns and much animation was manifested. Crowds of people preceded by bands and singing songs marched through the streets.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

On the occasion of the Antwerp Exhibition the Government intends to summon an International Congress to promote the unification of the commercial law.

THE STAGE.

SARDOU'S LATEST PRODUCTION.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Sardou read yesterday his new drama, "Theodora," to the artists of Porte St. Martin Theatre. According to a critical forecast it is his finest work. The drama opens to Bernhardt a chance for her greatest creation. Bernhardt was ill and unable to be present at the reading.

COL. MAPLESON'S CONTRACT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Col. Mapleson has contracted for a season of Italian opera at Drury Lane Theatre next spring, with Patti and Nilsson in the leading rôles.

AUSTRIA.

A TOWN COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The Town Council of Cape d'Isaria, near Trieste, was dissolved by the Government and the town put in charge of a Government Commissioner, in consequence of the Irridentist proposal to hold a demonstration in favor of the historian, Colmi, recently expelled from the country.

A NEW CANAL PROJECTED.

The *Official Journal* announces the approval by the Diet of Lower Austria of the scheme for a canal intended to join the Danube, Elbe, and Oder Rivers.

GERMANY.

MME. KALOMINE'S APPEAL REFUSED.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 19.—The tribunal after three hours' consideration of Mme. Kalomine's appeal refused to grant it and ordered her to pay the costs of the suit. Mme. Kalomine will make a final appeal to the Imperial Court at Leipsic.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Count Munster, the German Minister at London, has been intrusted to reply verbally to several of Lord Granville's questions regarding the Congo conference. It is believed that the German Government has informed Granville the reply to one important question can only be given by the conference.

CONSULSHIP CHANGES.

The Emperor has appointed Rohefs Consul to Zanzibar and East Africa. Rieber, heretofore Consul at Singapore, was appointed Consul-General at the English possessions of South Africa. He will reside at Cape Town, and will in addition to the duties of Consul-General act as German Commissary on the Anglo-German commission to settle the Angra-Pequena disputes.

THE EGYPTIAN SINKING FUND.

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Bismarck, urging him to use every legitimate effort to prevent a violation of the Egyptian law of liquidation, and protect the rights of numerous German creditors in Egypt.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BANKS.

At a meeting of the Frankfort Society of Social Progress resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment by the Government of agricultural loan banks, and protesting against the imposition of a higher duty on corn.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A STRANDED STEAMER'S DISTRESS.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 19.—The steamer Cordillera, stranded in the straits, will probably be got off. Three feet of water have already been pumped out and the openings in the keel stopped. Three hundred tons of undamaged cargo were saved.

CABLE NOTES.

During the last week there were six deaths from yellow-fever in Havana.

Rumors are current in Paris to the effect that the French have gained another victory in Tonquin, and that 450 Chinese fell in the engagement.

THE FAR WEST.

Recent Developments of the Failure of A. W. Bowman of San Francisco.

A Stage Robbery Near Weiser, Idaho—Torn to Pieces by Cougars.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

A. W. BOWMAN'S AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—The failure of A. W. Bowman, capitalist and real estate broker, which was announced last Thursday, will prove much more serious than first supposed. It is now pretty well established that the moneys placed in his hands for investment will reach half a million dollars. One of the heaviest losers will, it is said, be Mrs. Harry Bowie, at present in Europe. She was immensely wealthy in her own right, and Bowman had absolute charge of her affairs. He was a heavy borrower from the Bank of California, but it is believed that the bank is fully secured. It is difficult to get at the facts, as the interested parties refuse to say anything until the assignee has made his settlement. Bowman, who is ill in bed, has been placed under arrest.

NOTES.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—J. J. Hedges, a young attorney of this city who was convicted a few days ago of forgery, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

STAGE ROBBERY.

The stage was stopped yesterday near Weiser, Idaho, by three masked men. Under the cover of their rifles the driver threw out the express treasure-box. He was then ordered to drive on. Several passengers were in the stage, but no attempt was made to rob them. It is not known how much the robbers got. A party of citizens was immediately organized and is in pursuit.

KILLED BY COUGARS.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday near Harrington, W. T., in the midst of dense timber. A few yards distant the body of his horse was lying dead. Both bodies were fearfully torn and mangled. There is no clew to the identity of the man. The only solution of the tragedy is that both were attacked by cougars and killed. Tracks of these ferocious animals were found in the immediate vicinity. The whole country is infested with them.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Hauled Over the Coals by Eight Buffalo Clergymen.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The *Journal* prints the following copy of a letter which has been sent to the Rev. James Freeman Clarke by eight Buffalo clergymen who have made a searching investigation of the facts in the case against Mr. Cleveland. They declare the evidence of Cleveland's recent immoralities to be as strong as that in the Halpin case, which Mr. Clarke himself is compelled to admit:

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 15.—*The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., Boston, Mass.*—DEAR SIR: We are surprised to note in the daily press your confident denial of all the charges of recent immoralities which have been brought against your candidate for the Presidency. We are also surprised to note the foundation upon which appears to be chiefly the testimony of the accused and your consciousness. In reply to your unqualified denial thus published abroad we desire to say that the charges which you so confidently contradict rest not upon the declaration or finding of any one man, but upon the testimony of numerous witnesses, each of them having personal knowledge of the matter. This testimony has been received and sifted by gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the truth, and has been carefully taken down in writing. In important cases the witnesses have signed their names to the testimony which they have given. All this you could readily have learned had you so desired, and so have saved yourself from the discourtesy which you have shown to men who as much as yourself desire the truth. We are confident that if you will prolong your next tour of investigation beyond Albany, to Buffalo, you cannot fail to be convinced that the remaining charges which you still repudiate are as well founded as the charge of the specific crime which at this late day you are compelled to acknowledge. We had desired to make no further utterance in this matter, which in all its bearings is so exceedingly distasteful, but your course has left us no alternative. Yours respectfully,

E. E. CHIVERS, JOHN GORDON,
S. S. MITCHELL, W. S. STUDLEY,
W. S. HUBBELL, G. CHAPMAN JONES,
F. S. FITCH, A. BIGELOW.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Minor News Notes Collected by Telegraph.

Postmaster Wiley of Washington, Pa., who has been missing since Oct. 1, has returned to that town. His accounts are straight.

Jacob Raber and Thomas Jones, both of Locustdale, were struck by a fall of coal while working at the Merriam Colliery at Ashland, Pa., Saturday, and fatally injured.

The Governor-General and party returned from Annapolis to Halifax, N. S., Saturday night. They will remain there until Monday evening, and then leave for New York.

In the case of Mrs. Boutel, at Quebec, who a short time ago poisoned her husband, the jury late Saturday night returned a verdict of willful murder. She was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 20.

At Washington, Pa., at a festival given by the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church Saturday night, a disturbance arose in which two men were shot, and one of them, it is thought, fatally injured.

By the explosion of a saw-mill boiler near New Martinsville, W. Va., Friday noon, Adam Henthorn was instantly killed. John Hills, L. Stewart, William Fest, and Louis Wherman, owner of the mill, were scalded.

A merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., named Joran, has arrived at Cleveland to secure a runaway daughter, aged 16, who is with a variety show. He will take her from the company today under a writ of habeas corpus.

Willie Webster, a bootblack, 15 years old, was arrested at St. Louis Saturday morning. He says he was one of the party of six boys who lighted the fire which resulted in the great lumber-yard conflagration at Cleveland Sept. 8.

Gov. Hoadly of Ohio has respited John B. Hoffman, who was to have been hanged Friday, Oct. 24, to Dec. 18. Hoffman lay in wait for his son all night in a doorway, and, as he was issuing from the door in the morning, he murdered him.

F. C. Bangs, agent for Perkins, Lyons & Co., liquor-dealers at St. Paul, Minn., was arrested at Williamsport, Pa., Saturday on the charge of embezzling $1,500 from his employers. He was placed in jail to await a requisition from Minnesota.

Leo Hartmann, the Nihilist, is once more in New York. He is keeping as secluded as possible.

Miss Carrie Welton, whose sad death upon Long's Peak attracted so much attention recently, has left her fortune, amounting, it is said, to between $200,000 and $250,000, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

State-Senator Swafford, who was shot Friday last at Sparta, Tenn., by Jailer Hudson, died from his wound. Hudson has surrendered himself to the authorities. Considerable excitement still prevails at Sparta, where the killing occurred.

Ex-County Trustee Knight of Rhea County, Tenn., who defaulted eight years ago for $6,000, has been arrested and jailed at Nashville. Knight was once captured in Kansas, brought back to Tennessee, gave bonds, and left before the case was called in court.

Emmet Mitchell, who killed old man Griffith in Belmont County, Ohio, three weeks ago, and who has since eluded capture, was arrested Saturday evening at Cow Creek, Pleasant County, West Virginia, and sent to jail for requisition. Mitchell is a brother of the Prosecuting-Attorney of Belmont County.

Near Raleigh, N. C., Webster Sorrel and Henry George had a quarrel in a saloon. Sorrel knocked George down and then, jumping on him, fired a pistol into his abdomen. The murderer has taken to the woods and eludes capture. He is a desperate man. George had served a term in the Albany Penitentiary for counterfeiting.

Intelligence received from Middleburne, Tyler County, W. Va., says that the boiler of Isaac Wehremann's sawmill on Ten-Mile Creek exploded Saturday morning, totally destroying the building and machinery, instantly killing John Fox and William Worden, and wounding five other men, two of them fatally. The cause of the accident is not known, as the engineer is dead. The wounded are horribly burned and mangled.

Friday afternoon Harry Caruthers, 13 years old, a son of W. H. Caruthers, a wealthy hardware merchant, had an altercation with a 16-year-old son of Janitor Volz of the State House in Wheeling, W. Va., during which Caruthers struck Volz over the head with the rocker of a chair. Volz died early next morning. The Coroner held an inquest and lodged a complaint against Caruthers, charging him with murder. Caruthers has not been found.

A SUNDAY "MILL."

Jere Dunn, and Others Under Arrest for Taking Part in a Prize-Fight.

Information was received at police headquarters yesterday afternoon that at 5 o'clock a prize-fight would come off at the Rusk Farm in Summerdale, about eight miles out on the Milwaukee branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and three and a half miles west of Sunnyside. A carriage was speedily got and four officers set out for the locality indicated. About two miles this side of Summerdale they met a party of about forty men walking towards Chicago. They were all strangers to the officers, and appeared to be above the collar and cuffless element that generally attends prize-fights. The policemen questioned them, but they professed to know nothing of any such affair as that for which the officers were searching. About a mile and a half further on, and in the vicinity of the Rusk farm, they came across a carriage containing Jere Dunn and "Dutch Harry," the latter being the proprietor of a saloon in Board of Trade alley. They had a dog with them, and told the officers that they had been to a dog-fight, but this was disbelieved, and Dunn was brought to the city and placed under arrest, which proceeding he characterized as a "persecution." Other officers were sent out to investigate the matter and they arrested Patsey Cardiff, John Files, and Fred Summers, "sluggers" of more or less note, but they all disclaimed any knowledge of the fight. Lieut. Shea said he did not care whether they knew anything about it or not, but he was determined to "suppress that class of vagrants who, with a murderer at their head, defied all laws and outraged respectability." He would make the town too hot to hold them. The pictures of every prize-fighter and also of those who aided and abetted them should be taken and showed to every one and that they should be published.

Ald. Whelan and Dutch Harry were driving around in a carriage trying to effect the release of Dunn; Capt. James Dalton invoked the aid of Ald. Gaynor to get Summers out, and Parson Davies was working in Cardiff's interest, but they did not accomplish their object and the men were kept in custody. As for the fight itself, nearly everybody heard that it had taken place—nobody appeared to have seen it, or to know anything about it. It was very evident that the arrests by the police made the sporting fraternity apprehensive for their liberty. As nearly as can be ascertained from persons who profess to know, "Billie" Welch and Willie O'Donnell were the principals. The former belongs on the West Side, the latter on the North Side. They are about 19 years old, O'Donnell's weight being about 160 pounds—twenty pounds more than his opponent. About 200 persons paid $1 each for information as to when and where the fight would occur and that amount constituted the stake. They fought with bare knuckles and to a finish, which took four rounds, O'Donnell winning. A North Clark street shoemaker is said to have acted as referee. The police are looking for the principals in the affair.

AGAINST INSECTS.

Science has an amusing paper upon lawsuits in the olden times against grubs and caterpillars, and dwellers in the Jersey marshes may well wish that such could be enforced against mosquitoes. A jurist of the seventeenth century takes up the subject of such proceedings with calm gravity, and enters a protest against the want of legal accuracy in the measures taken. He declared himself pained by the lack of knowledge displayed by the advocates of excommunication. Very amusingly he concludes his protest by the following words: "But of what use is all this against disgusting beasts?" Still earlier, in 1479, a great plague of grubs having devastated the fields in Switzerland, an advocate was selected by the Bishop to pronounce an anathema on the part of the people against the obnoxious insects. Thus it ran: "Ye hideous and degraded creatures! Ye grubs! There was nothing like ye in the ark of Noah. I command ye one and all to disappear, during the next six days, from every part where food grows for the use of man. If not obedient, I enjoin you to appear the sixth day before the Archbishop." Then a process began and judgment was given by the Archbishop of Lausanne, who excommunicated the grubs with much unction and condemned "all of them except such parts as can be useful to man."

MARINE MATTERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Canadian wrecking-tug International left here this afternoon for Georgian Bay to release the propeller Georgian, ashore near Little Current. It is only about a month since the International finished a $7,000 job in raising the Georgian on Lake Superior.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A gale has prevailed from the southwest today, and the vessels in port are the Marion Paige, Kewaunee, Jason Parker, Eagle Wing, and barge Robt. Ingersoll, laden with lumber. The scows Venture and Mollie went into winter quarters today. The tug Stanwood of Chicago is here running opposition to the tug Sill.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Pacific, from Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight; Athabasca, Port Arthur, passengers, freight, and grain. Wind, north and heavy.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Cautionary storm signals have been ordered up at Midland, Collingwood, Presque Isle, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Kincardine, Godrich, Saugeen, and Bayfield.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The rumor Saturday that the wholesale clothing house of George W. White & Co., No. 620 North Seventh street, was seriously involved proved to be true. The Sheriff has levied on the establishment to satisfy a $4,000 judgment in favor of John C. H. Stevenson. The firm is composed of Aaron Rosenthal and George White, and it is alleged this evening that the liabilities are nearly one-third more than the assets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—H. F. Grant, a merchant, has left the city. It is said that some of his business transactions will be investigated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Each Germicide supplies over 90 gallons of Platt's chlorides into and through the drainage system every month. Constant and sure protection. Inspected and filled monthly. Cheapest and best. Address only The Germicide Co., 365 Wabash-av.

RAILROADS.

Mr. Garrett's Statement Regarding the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Trouble—Reading's Affairs.

The Eastern and Missouri River Passenger Wars—The Northwestern Traffic Association—Wisconsin Central's Extension.

President Garrett on the Conflict Between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, reviewing the statement of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Road to a committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, which visited him last week in Philadelphia in regard to the difficulty between the two roads, said the committee had received a most imperfect, one-sided, and, doubtless without intention, very misleading reply. Facts true in themselves have been stated, but in such an imperfect way as to leave a very erroneous impression. Other facts have been separated from their proper connection with others which were necessary for their full explanation. President Roberts practically intimates that the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taken not because the Baltimore & Ohio traffic was unprofitable to that company, but because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company regarded such action as a proper retaliation on the Baltimore & Ohio Company for building its new line to Philadelphia. "This is the whole scope and spirit of Roberts' statement. He declines traffic which he has been carrying for some years, not because it does not pay, but simply because the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is building a line which in time will be a completion of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The Pennsylvania Company charges the Adams Express Company $40 per car between Baltimore and New York, and charges us $70. The Pennsylvania Company distinctly refused to permit the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to have any express facilities at the new elevated station, and would not even allow the Baltimore & Ohio Company to unload at this station express matter carried in its baggage-cars. The facilities furnished at the Broad and Prime Street Depot consisted in leaving the Baltimore & Ohio Company's car on a side-track, not even under a shed, where it was compelled to load and unload cars unprotected from all kinds of weather, endangering the condition of goods in loading and unloading to and from cars and wagons. Not only has Roberts not given us facilities for doing express business, but absolutely prohibits us doing any business whatever, either between New York and Philadelphia or between New York and Baltimore, or between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and confines us entirely to such express matter as goes to points upon our own line, although we have always been willing to pay him and his shareholders 50 per cent more than the Adams does for doing the same business. Again, we are charged for sending sleepers over the Pennsylvania Line and the Pullman Company are actually paid for so doing. The Pullman Company receives three cents per mile for each car, and a large part of their expenses is paid by the Pennsylvania Company besides. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on the other hand, pays to the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore 20 cents for each sleeping-car passenger and 14 cents for every parlor-car passenger, and pays all its own expenses, and receives no mileage from the Pennsylvania Company as the Pullman Company does. President Roberts does not pretend to justify his action upon the score of its being a measure of economy to decline Baltimore & Ohio traffic over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and its New York division. It is simply a method of annoying the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for exercising its rights in building a competing road. The fact is the traffic we give the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Companies is given them at a rate which is more profitable per ton and per passenger to the mile than their own traffic of like character on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburg to New York. The aggregate of traffic we gave them for the year ending September, 1883, is as follows: Freight, $592,553; passengers, $253,024; express, $80,073; sleeper and parlor cars, $4,441; total, $930,091. And to this should be added considerable other sums coming from the pool. The gross earnings of the freight business of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1883 were at the rate of .819 cents per ton per mile. Our freight paid them over 1 cent per ton per mile and the expenses of transportation were less, the rate paid by the Baltimore & Ohio Company being 2.14 cents per mile per passenger, while on its New York Division the Pennsylvania earned only 2.071 cents per passenger per mile. We began to build a new line for one reason, because of our experience with the Pennsylvania contracts, and because we are resolved to be in the power of that company no longer. The public and private interests involved in the prosperity of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are very great. The management of that company has always been conservative, and it is proper that it should have every commercial facility to meet the demands of modern transportation. As a trunk line it absolutely requires connection with New York. The present controversy has been forced upon us; it is not of our seeking. It can only be determined by such action on the part of the Pennsylvania management as will accord with the calm judgment of the business community, and as will fully protect the interests of Baltimore and the State of Maryland."

Mr. Roberts states that "many of the favors extended the Baltimore & Ohio would not have been granted to any other company, and were so extended in the hope that it would lead to the Baltimore & Ohio abandoning the construction of a new line." This position Mr. Garrett disputes, and declares to the contrary that in the contract entered into in 1881 and signed by Vice-President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania the intimation is direct, to the effect that the Baltimore & Ohio uses the Pennsylvania but temporarily. Mr. Garrett, in reference to the claim of Mr. Roberts that the Pennsylvania Company had offered to make a contract a few days ago, the fulfillment to be left to Mr. John King as arbitrator, the main condition being that the Baltimore & Ohio should not build its new line, says: "All I have to say is that our experience with the Pennsylvania in carrying out contracts is not of the most satisfactory character. Our desire was that the Pennsylvania should live up to the agreement already entered into, and not have to arbitrate with Mr. King or any other person. To have expected us at that late date," said Mr. Garrett, "to again put ourselves absolutely in the power of the Pennsylvania Road by foregoing the building of our new line would imply a lack of sagacity on the part of the management of the Baltimore & Ohio not very complimentary. We did not begin to build the new line because we doubted the ability of the Pennsylvania to carry the traffic. We had an agreement with the Pennsylvania, called the ninety-day agreement, and it was broken by the course of President Roberts himself without any reference to the action of the boards of the two companies or without any notice of ninety days, both of which were provided for." Mr. Garrett cited the trouble had some years ago on the Junction Road in Philadelphia as a specimen of how Pennsylvania agreements were kept. "Circumstances occurred not quite to the liking of that company, and we were forced to abandon our connection with the Bound Brook route," said Mr. G., "because our cars could not be gotten out over the single mile of junction track in less than from one to three hours, and when we tried to deviate from this officials of the Pennsylvania went into court and testified it was impossible to avoid the long delays complained of. Notwithstanding this Mr. Roberts proposed if the Baltimore & Ohio would not build the competing Pennsylvania line the Pennsylvania would deliver all our traffic, both freight and passenger, to the Bound Brook line, and this delivery would necessarily be made over precisely the same track which all the Pennsylvania officials had previously sworn could not possibly be used for passenger traffic. The value of a contract, therefore, with the Pennsylvania Company to secure the prompt transaction of Baltimore & Ohio business over its lines may well be estimated by this conduct of the Pennsylvania management in regard to the Junction Road."

The War in Passenger Rates to Missouri River Points.

There is but little change in the Missouri River passenger war. Considerable business, it is said, is being diverted by one of the lines allowing Eastern lines to use the $5 basing-rate for Missouri River points through Seneca. The Lake Erie & Western has been using the rate through Bloomington for some days back, still the business attracted to Chicago is growing every day, and it is thought that in a few days the lines leading through Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Seneca, and St. Louis to the Missouri River will absorb all but $1 (by commission or otherwise) of the $5 basing-rate, so as to make the through rates as low as tickets that can be purchased locally. If this is done by the lines through Chicago, the lines not having a Chicago outlet will be in a worse condition than they were before they attempted to equalize matters by using the $5 basing-rate. Some of the Eastern lines already using the $5 basing-rate claim also that they will not prorate the through rate made on this $5 basing-rate, unless the prorate will give Western lines less than $5 from the junction points to the Missouri River, but will insist on the Western lines accepting this $5 as a maximum on all Missouri River business. It can readily be seen what effect this would have on the local business of the Western lines, forcing a loss of revenue to them without benefiting the situation of the Eastern lines a particle. The matter resolves itself to this: either that no rate should be given to the Eastern connections and the regular proportions insisted on through all the Western gateways and the business allowed to gravitate to Chicago, or that the five Western lines should make at Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis the same rebate rate—namely: $1. It is not believed that the $4 difference that would obtain by the use of the $5 basing-rate from Chicago would in any event be long allowed to exist, and that the protection of local revenue would soon indicate the latter course as the safest and fairest to Eastern connections.

Successful Trials of the New Coventry Locomotive—No Dense Smoke or Cinders.

A short time ago THE TRIBUNE stated that a new locomotive invented by Mr. Charles B. Coventry was on trial on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which, it was claimed, was destined to solve the problem of preventing the emission of dense smoke and cinders from locomotive stacks. The new locomotive is constructed on an entirely different system from those at present in use. It is not supplied with any smoke-consuming appliances and wire screens in the smokestack. The boiler is traversed twice with the heat, thereby getting better combustion, consuming the finer particles of fuel and the gases. By retaining the heat longer, it is given a chance to radiate and throw off into the mass of steam and water. By this a steady, even draft is secured, and the waste of fuel is reduced to a minimum. The new locomotive presents an entirely different appearance from those now in use. Instead of having a large conical-shaped smoke-stack in front it has a straight smokestack, similar to those in use on locomotives in England and Europe, in the rear just in front of the cab. The boiler has two sets of flues small ones in the lower part and larger ones in the upper part. The heat runs twelve feet through the lower flues and then returns by the larger flues to the rear, where the smoke-stack is placed. Thus the heat traverses twenty-four feet before reaching the smoke-stack, instead of twelve feet, as is the case in ordinary boilers. The heavy cinders and dust not being able to rise from the lower small flues into the upper large ones fall into a smoke arch in front and can be emptied on the ground at any time. There is another smoke arch to catch the lighter particles of dust and ashes at the end of the larger flues in the rear end of the boiler. Thus nothing but a light white smoke passes through the smoke-stack in the rear and no cinders, sparks, or fire are thrown out. The locomotive was tried in freight service of the Chicago & Northwestern for three weeks, and has given the greatest satisfaction. During the last two weeks it has been on trial on the suburban trains of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. A representative of THE TRIBUNE made a trip to Blue Island and return on the new engine last evening to make a personal examination of its merits. The poorest quality of bituminous coal was used, and yet at no time, although at one point it ran fifty miles an hour, did any black smoke come out of the stack. Not a particle of cinders and dust was thrown out. The smoke that was emitted was thin and white looking—much like escaping steam. There was no bad odor from escaping gas, as is the case on ordinary engines. Mr. Coventry explained that the gases on ordinary engines are usually thrown out of the stack, which is the cause of the density of smoke. On his engine the gases are all burned and this was what caused the saving in fuel. The engineer in charge said that he liked the new locomotive much better than the ordinary ones; she was a free steamer and was easily handled, and there being no cinders or dust thrown out himself and the fireman felt much more comfortable. Conductor Pierce also stated that while the smoke is not entirely consumed yet no dense, black smoke was ever emitted since the engine commenced to run on his train, and he did not find it necessary to close windows and doors to keep out cinders and dust, none being thrown out of the stack. Next Sunday the engine will be placed in heavy-passenger service on the main line of the Rock Island, when scientific tests as to miles run, fuel used, and water evaporated will be made. If she does as well in the heavy-passenger service as she has done in the freight and suburban service the new locomotive is destined to become the locomotive of the future.

The St. Paul's Satisfactory Freight Business.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Freight officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company deny the report that Arbitrator Bogue's decision requiring the company to turn into the pool the revenue derived from transporting wheat from Minneapolis at "milling and transit rate" to Chicago or Milwaukee would have a tendency to break up the Northwestern Traffic Association. One of these officials says:

"In all my experience with freight matters I never saw so harmonious a state of affairs as at present exists. This is not only true in the Northwestern Traffic Association, but applies to every section of the country touched by the Milwaukee & St. Paul system. We are not doing a particle of rate-cutting in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, or Dakota, and are confident that our competitors are not. We have every assurance that they are strictly maintaining rates, and were they not we should certainly not be long in learning of it. But everything is running smoothly, and there is every indication that this will continue for some time to come. No, there is not going to be any break in the Northwestern Traffic Association, and if there ever was a time when the freight-carrying roads of the Northwest had reason for rejoicing it is at the present time, for in addition to the harmony which exists among them they are having a tremendously heavy traffic. Our cars are kept constantly in motion day after day, and it is all we can do to meet the demands made on us and dispose of them as they should be."

The Wisconsin Central Line.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Reports up to last evening from the construction party employed on the extension of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company's system to St. Paul show that seventy-six miles of rail have been laid west and northwest from Chippewa Falls. The remaining distance, twenty-two miles, has been graded and is nearly ready for the rails. Work is progressing so rapidly on the St. Croix bridge that it will be completed early next month. Tomorrow the Wisconsin Central Company will open traffic on that part of the extension already completed and will run their trains daily between New Richmond and Chippewa Falls.

The Eastern Passenger War.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The railroad war still continues. Today the New York Central ticket officials here were instructed to cut rates one-half, including round-trip tickets good for one day only. Railroad men profess to see no end to the present fight.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The statement of the financial condition of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Coal & Iron Companies shows a total decrease of liabilities of both companies since June 2 of $6,461. The annual fixed charges of the railroad company are given as $16,463,013, and of the coal and iron company $1,121,119.

The General Managers of the roads interested in the Colorado and Utah business east of the Missouri River were to have held a meeting Saturday at Commissioner Midgley's office for the purpose of considering and adopting the new plan for pooling the Utah and Colorado traffic east of the Missouri River. Owing to the inability of Acting General Manager Miller of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to attend the meeting was postponed until Monday.

The special telegram from Toledo in Saturday's TRIBUNE, which stated that the mileage tickets of the Burlington Road at Toledo were the cause of the cut rates made by the Wabash from that point, was evidently an error. The Burlington officials deny most emphatically the statement, and assert that no tickets of their issue have been put out at Toledo or any other point, and further state that they believe the story was originated by one of their competitors to mislead the public.

The Rock Island has issued a new tariff on freight business between Chicago and common points and South English and Webster, Ia. The rates to South English are: First class, 72 cents; second class, 60 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; fifth class, 27½ cents; class A, 30 cents; class B, 27¼ cents; class C, 25 cents; class D, 18 cents; wheat, 20 cents; other grain, 18 cents; soft lumber, 18 cents. The rates to Webster are: First class, 70 cents; second class, 58 cents; third class, 43 cents; fourth class, 29 cents; fifth class, 26 cents; class A, 29 cents; class B, 26 cents; class C, 23 cents; class D, 17 cents; wheat, 20 cents; other grain, 18 cents; soft lumber, 18 cents.

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Madison and Peoria-sts.

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50 Pcs. 44-inch All-Wool Fulled Flannels, very desirable shades,
75c Yard.
Reduced Today from $1.25.

French Empress Cloths,
50c Yard.
Reduced from 75 cents.

48-inch All-Wool French Cashmeres, latest and most desirable shades,
85c Yard.
The usual $1.25 quality.

35 Pcs. 42-inch Wool Plaids,
65c Yard.
Regular value $1.00 Yard.

56-inch French Tricot, best colors,
$1.25 per Yard.
Extra value.

Clearing Sale Remnants
Today and Tomorrow.

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State and Washington-sts.

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Our stock for the Fall Season embraces a large line of choice designs and colorings in the best known makes of English and Domestic Carpetings, which we offer at a lower price than the same class of goods have ever been sold in this market.

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In this department we offer a special line of Foreign Rugs and Carpets at half the original price, among which will be found some decided bargains.

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Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.—Ammonia—Hartshorn.

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In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.
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SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

The Wages Paid in Europe Compared with Those of American Workmen.

Living as High Abroad as Here and the Pay Not Half as Much.

What the Foreign Workman Eats—The American Farmer's Independence of European Markets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The report of the state of labor in Europe issued by the State Department in 1879 is soon to be supplemented by a still more elaborate report which is the result of investigations by our consular officers throughout Europe. An interesting feature of the report soon to be published by the State Department is a table showing the average weekly wages paid in London, Vienna, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rouel, Marsellies, Chicago, and New York. The condition of labor in respect to wages in certain occupations in the cities of London, Vienna, and Chicago are here given from the table mentioned:

Occupations.	London.	Vienna.	Chicago.
Bricklayers	$ 8.40	$ 4.50	$24.00
Hodcarriers	4.80	2.60	10.50
Plumbers	8.10	4.50	22.50
Plumbers' assistants	4.87	2.50	10.50
Carpenters	8.00	5.50	16.50
Gasfitters	8.00	5.18	16.50
Bakers	6.50	4.75	12.00
Blacksmiths	7.80	3.50	15.00
Bookbinders	7.00	4.30	16.50
Butchers	4.38	4.50	16.50
Cabinetmakers	8.80	4.00	15.00
Cigarmakers	6.80	2.00	18.00
Coopers	8.00	4.20	12.00
Draymen and teamsters	6.50	2.40	13.00
Street-car drivers	5.00	4.60	13.50
Dyers	7.50	4.00	16.50
Laborers, porters, etc	4.85	2.20	10.50
Printers	7.20	5.00	15.00

These figures show that bricklayers in London receive a little more than one-third as much as bricklayers in Chicago, while bricklayers in Vienna receive less than 20 per cent as much as bricklayers in Chicago. A laborer or porter in Chicago receives more than twice as much as one in London. Carpenters receive more than twice as much in Chicago as in London.

The report, which will make a volume of more than 1,000 printed pages, is filled with similar comparative tables and interesting statements regarding the social, financial, and moral condition of workingmen, mechanics, and laborers throughout Europe.

COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING.

In 1878, when work similar to the present was performed by the United States Consular officers, Secretary Evarts in submitting the report stated that it was a fact that comparing the difference in the mode of living and quality of food, Americans lived quite as cheaply as European workmen. Later reports have borne out the truth of the deductions of Secretary Evarts in 1878, and the following table of prices in Liverpool, Chicago, and Vienna will bear out the assertion that the American workingman is able to supply his table as cheaply as his fellow-laborer across the water:

	Liverpool. Cents per lb.	Chicago. Cents per lb.	Vienna. Cents per lb.
Bacon	13 @20	14 @ 20	15@18
Ham	14 @ -	14 @ 18	20@28
Beef	14 @20	6 @ 15	10@16
Mutton	12 @20	9 @ 13	8@16
Veal	16 @20	10 @ 14	9@10
Pork	16 @20	12½@ 14	.....
Sausage	16 @20	10 @ -	.....
Sugar	4 @ 7	7 @ 7½	7@ 8
Tea	32 @50	25 @100	.....
Coffee	24 @40	20 @ 35	.....
Cheese	13 @22	13½@ 14	.....
Flour	3½@ 4	3 @ 5	3@ 5
Butter	24 @32	20 @ 30	25@27

MISERABLE FARE OF FOREIGN WORKMEN.

In the forthcoming report bills of fare are given to show what British working people consume. The first is that of an artisan in Birmingham who earns from $7.20 to $8.40 per week and whose wife and children also work, the total income of the family amounting to $863 a year, which may be said to represent the most favorable conditions of labor in England. This bill of fare is given as follows: Breakfast—Bread, butter, and tea, or bread and bacon. Dinner—Fish or meat, vegetables, and beer. Tea—Bread and butter. Supper—Bread and cheese and beer.

The other case is that of a female tackmaker. She earns $1.16 per week of four days, that being full time at present in her trade. Her husband is a gardener earning $4 a week. Her brother and her brother's wife both work at nailmaking and earn about $3.35. After paying rent and for fuel for the forge they have $2.43 left for food and fuel. The report says: "Their food consists of what they call bread and butter, with a bit of bacon at times, but I call it bread and scrap, with a bit of bacon at times." They hardly ever see fresh meat, and I do not think their children get enough to eat."

RELATIVE COST OF CLOTHING.

The report discusses the relative cost of clothing in the United States and Great Britain, and says: "That clothing and cotton can be purchased cheaper in Europe than in the United States cannot be denied, especially clothing of the higher grades, but it is very doubtful whether the workingmen of Europe reap any great advantage or the workingmen of the United States suffer in any appreciable degree therefrom."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the question of the importance of foreign markets to American agriculture the report says: "The foreign market is given a larger place in our commercial economy than it deserves, for compared with the home market it is of little consequence as far as changing the agricultural conditions is concerned. An analysis of the relative worth of home and foreign markets shows that about 92 per cent of all the agricultural products of the United States is consumed at home and only 8 per cent exported. So long, therefore, as our general industries flourish and labor is well paid, the American farmer need pay little heed to foreign markets. They will continue to supply their wants from our fields so long as they cannot do better elsewhere. Under any circumstances a very much larger foreign consumption of our food products need hardly be expected. The great efforts being made for the development of new wheat and meat fields outside of the United States must in no far-off future result in a competition more or less effective with our products. Besides, the working people of Europe can only eat what their low wages will purchase. On the other hand, home markets must annually increase in equal ratio with the increase of our industries, and an advance of 25 cents per day in the wages of American workingmen would increase the consumption of farm products in the United States to an amount equal to our total annual export of such products. A reduction of 25 per cent in wages throughout the United States would result in a reduced food consumption of greater magnitude than our whole foreign export, and it would be impossible to increase the foreign consumption of our food product unless at the expense of greatly decreased prices."

The report shows that while house rents are lower in Europe than in the United States, the accommodations are very inferior. In many instances the Consuls experienced great difficulty in obtaining from manufacturers information concerning the wages paid to their operatives, and in some cases they were met with flat refusals. On the other hand, one of the Consuls in England reports that English workingmen refused him information on the ground that they feared that the American Government wanted the statistics for the purpose of reducing the wages of the American working-people. Although only five years have passed since the enactment of the German protective tariff, the Consuls report a marked improvement in wages and in the condition of the working-people. Consul Warner of Dusseldorf reports an increase between 1879 and 1884 in 220 industrial establishments of more than 51,000 workmen and of about $1,200,000 in their aggregate monthly wages. By percentages the number of workmen increased 35.9 and the aggregate wages 52.1 per cent. This increase has taken place at a period when many works in England and some in France and Belgium were obliged to suspend operations and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, while others suffered a reduction of wages.

FRANCE.

In regard to the industrial condition of France, the report says: "In 1878, the date of the last report on labor in Europe issued by the department, wages in France in general trades and industries were estimated as being about one-half those which prevailed in England.

A TWO-FACED SHEET.

The Course of the New York "Nation" Denounced as It Deserves to Be.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The New York *Nation* has for a number of years been considered by thoughtful people an intelligent and for the most part fair critic of public men and measures. It was on this basis that the paper appealed to the public and built up its reputation. But the business of a professional critic is rather demoralising at best, and it has for some time been evident to many friends of the *Nation* that its digestion was impaired and its temper badly soured. More lately its judgment and logical faculties seem to be involved in the general breaking down of the system, and the decay has been especially noticeable and rapid since its hybrid connection with the *Post* and during the pressure of our present political campaign. It seems to have lost all recollection of its former dignified, unpartisan fairness and to be seized with the very agonies of Blaine-phobia.

As a conservator of the public welfare it has an undoubted right to sharply criticise Mr. Blaine's qualifications for the high office of President, and, if it deems him an unfit man for such office, to oppose his election. Many of its objections to him seemed very just to those of its readers who do not think Mr. Blaine the best man that could have been nominated, but since the convention in June its opposition has degenerated into such a violent, unreasoning hatred that its political columns have ceased to have any weight with me. It committed itself to Cleveland before the scandals of his life were published, and is either too stubborn to admit its mistake, or too much in sympathy with that sort of morals to care about his record in that respect. I am no apologist for Mr. Blaine, and if the *Nation* had dealt as strictly with Mr. Cleveland as with him I might still have believed that it intended to be fair, though most unearthable and illogical; but to paint Blaine all black and Cleveland all white is too much for my sense of justice.

There is such a thing as being fair even with an enemy, and the editorials on Blaine would have carried tenfold more weight if they had not manifested such bitter zeal to construe in the worst possible effect every allegation against him.

The reputation of our public men is something that deeply concerns us as a people as well as them as individuals, and every lover of his country who takes a just pride in it will receive accusations against them with the same caution and charity that he does those made against his friends. The apology of the *Nation* for Cleveland's immorality, published in September, in which he was excused for his lapses because Hamilton and Jackson were reported to have sinned likewise, was an outrage to the moral sense of every reader who has not lost his regard for right in his zeal for a candidate or a party. I venture to say that article will cost the *Nation* more subscribers than any other it ever published.

A selection from two recent editorials will give a striking example of the prevailing logic and morals of the *Nation* for the last four months. In an editorial of Oct. 2, excusing Cleveland as usual, it says:

"It was not the intention of the Constitution that he (the President) should be a model for youth or a moral teacher, or anything of that sort, but a man competent to discharge certain well-defined functions."

In an editorial of Oct. 9 on Blaine it says:

"'As a representative of American manhood' he was nominated by Judge West at Chicago, and if elected he will, in the eyes of the world, stand as the pattern and measure of that manhood." That is to say, if Cleveland, having a bad moral character, is elected, it need not have any influence upon the young men of our country, but if Blaine, having a bad character, is elected, it necessarily must have. O, *Nation*, what a fall is there! INDEPENDENT.

RASCALLY BUSINESS.

An Undeserving Ex-Convict Pardoned by Gov. Hoadly to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—[Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*.]—One of the prerogatives of the Executive is restoring convicts to citizenship. This is usually done when the man gets out of the pen, provided he has no marks against him. Should such be the case, then the directors must clear the man's record before he can be made a citizen again, or after one year's residence, on the petition of ten persons in the neighborhood where the man resides, he may be restored. Information is received to the effect that the Governor restored to citizenship, a few days before the election, a man in Paint Township, Madison County, whose record has not been cleared, and who cannot secure the requisit number of petitioners. It is further stated that the man voted the Democratic ticket on election-day, and that a messenger from the Governor's office conveyed the papers to the man. Now, the question is, if one man has been restored to citizenship in this way, how many more may there be in the State who were treated in a similar manner? There is no doubt about the necessity existing for the securing of Democratic votes, but isn't the Governor getting into rather small business when he takes a hand in work of this kind?

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The Cleveland literature is of so meagre a character that the Democratic press, and especially the Rochester *Union*, is constantly parading the letter of Cleveland, written on the day of his election as Governor. It is, indeed, a precious document, entirely consistent with the egotism and ignorance which its author so plainly betrays on every occasion. By actual count the personal pronoun—I and ME and MYSELF—is used forty-one times in the letter. Properly capitalized and annotated, very little sentiment can attach to this specimen of wind and egotism, as witness:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1884—*My Dear Brother: I* have just voted. *I* sit here in the Mayor's office alone, with the exception of an artist from *Frank Leslie's* newspaper, who is sketching the office. [Where was the artist of the New York *Morning Journal* who has since sketched the houses of the Cleveland family?] If mother were here *I* should be writing to her, and *I* feel as it were time for ME to write to some one who will believe what *I* write. [Why not write to Purcell and Kelly who believe so devoutly what the Governor says?] *I* have been in the atmosphere of certain success [all on his account, of course] so that *I* have been sure that *I* should assume the duties of the high office, for which *I* have been named. *I* have tried hard, in the light of this fact, to properly appreciate the responsibilities that will rest upon ME, and they are much, too much, underestimated. [He didn't know then how Manning, Thompson, Apgar, and the rest of the machine would help him out.] But the thought that has troubled ME is: Can *I* well perform MY duties, and in such a manner as to do some good to the people of the State? [Had he the good of the elevated roads then in his mind's eye?] *I* know there is room for it, and *I* know that *I* am honest and sincere in MY desire to do well, but the question is whether *I* know enough to accomplish what *I* desire. [Readily answered in the negative a year later.]

The social life which seems to await ME has also been a subject of much anxious thought. [Social life always did trouble him.] *I* have a notion that *I* can regulate that very much as *I* desire [he always had the false notion that he could regulate his social life in defiance of the social proprieties and virtues], and if *I* can *I* shall spend very little time in the purely ornamental part of the office. In point of fact, *I* will tell you, first of all others, the policy *I* intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the people of the State and MYSELF, in which the obligation on MY side is to perform the duties assigned ME with an eye single to the interest of MY employers. *I* shall have no idea or re-election or of any higher political preferment in MY head (why should he have now?), but be very happy if *I* can well serve one term as the people's Governor. [His happiness will have sure fulfillment without further official honors.] Do you know if mother were alive *I* should feel so much safer? *I* have always thought her prayers had much to do with MY success. [How dared he invoke the sacred name of mother?] *I* shall expect you to help ME in that way. [No proposition to pray for himself, not being in that line.]

Give MY love to —— and to —— if she is with you, and believe ME your affectionate brother, GROVER CLEVELAND.

A BAD REPUTATION WELL EARNED.

Boston *Journal*: The New York *Evening Post* has earned the proud distinction of being the most unscrupulous and mendacious of the Cleveland organs. It has dishonored itself and its constituency by a succession of falsehoods and forgeries such as no other of its allies in the immensely moral Independent campaign has perpetrated.

ART.

The Works of Chicago Painters—How and Where They Spent Their Vacations.

A Glance at the Galleries in This City and at the East—Personal Notes.

Cards are out for a reception to be held at Stevens' Art Gallery tomorrow evening, when a private exhibition will be made of a choice lot of statuary, bric-à-brac, and some rare old paintings, including an alleged genuine Rubens. The subject is the "Agnus Dei." It is valued at $100,000, and $50,000 has been refused. The picture has been in the family of Gov. Pitkins of Mississippi for 200 years. It bears the artist's name, with the date 1628. The work will certainly be viewed with great interest, and, beginning Tuesday, will be on public exhibition till NOV. 1. Among other things there are a couple of antique figures in bronze by Pillard, a life-size figure of "Evangeline," the work of Landon of Rome, another exquisit copy of "Silence" by the same sculptor, and an olive-wood easket, finished in mat gold, which was taken from the Alhambra 200 years ago, besides many valuable vases, urns, and artistic furniture in royal, Sèvres, ebony, Capo de Monti, Ginori, Ormolu, mahogany, china, marble, and brass. Benjamin Constant's famous "Sweet-do-Nothingness" will be made a special feature after this month.

Within the last few days Mr. H. R. C. Peterson, the portrait-painter, has returned from the ocean, where he usually reposes three months of the year. It is to this season of recuperation that he probably owes the unfailing vitality of his touch. He has reopened his studio in the Lakeside Building, and will receive the public Tuesday afternoons.

George R. Colby is in great luck of late. He has not only found purchasers for his works, but is fairly buried under commissions, and now his good fortune has taken a new turn, and he is a hero in the eyes of all Glen Ellis Falls of New Hampshire. A short time before he returned from that noted mountain resort he was standing near the falls, when a party of tourists appeared. Some of them were intrepid enough to walk among the rocks that bordered the rushing waters, among them a young woman, who lost her footing and fell into the roaring cataract. Her friends were horror-stricken and powerless to give any help. Mr. Colby forgot fear when the body was swept into an eddy, and, leaping into the water, managed to hold the girl and keep himself from being washed down by the current till aid could be gotten. Both were soon rescued, though greatly exhausted, and taken in charge by the girl's father. That delighted parent acknowledged his gratitude to the artist by sending him a check for $1,000.

Manager C. H. McConnell has bought Clifford Grayson's "Ahoy" and will place it in the east gallery of his theatre. Another addition to that room is Constant Mayer's "Parents of the Sultan." The tapestries have been replaced by "The Everlasting Snows" and "Niagara Falls," by Frank Bromley and Frank R. Green.

Mr. Bromley spent the entire summer filling orders for Western scenery, and has now under way a "Yosemite Valley," "Mount Hood," and "Yellowstone Park." All are large pictures, the latter being a commission for a Chicagoan. He has recently finished the "Grand Cañon of the Colorado," which is a masterly representation of castellated rocks, roaring waters, and changing skies.

Mr. L. C. Earle is finishing some beautiful work. One is the figure of a première danseuse dressed in a corn-colored muil. She is posed, presumably, before her audience to receive the applause. A bouquet of flowers that has been tossed to her remains on the stage near her daintily-slippered feet. The other is a female figure and shows a pretty young woman crossing the street after a heavy rainstorm. Both figures are beautifully drawn and chaste in treatment, and the accessories and draperies are characteristic of the artist's skill in those particulars. There will be three in the collection which are intended for panels, to be inlaid in solid mahogany.

During his stay abroad Mr. Frank R. Green has been a stranger to rest. His vacation of three weeks was spent traveling through Scotland collecting material in the shape of castles, abbeys, rivers, and mountains for some Scottish scenes which he will paint this winter. Three days in the week he was in Munkacsy's studio as the private pupil of the great artist, and the rest of his time was occupied at the museum of Cluny or the palaces of Fontainebleau and Versailles, where he made studies of textures, tapestries, and furniture to be incorporated in or serve as suggestions for future work. It is rumored that the young Chicago artist sailed yesterday for home, but he said in a recent letter that if he were not home by the 1st of November he should winter in Paris.

The six-months' loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art opens in New York NOV. 1, and will be memorable on account of the fifty-three pictures painted by the renowned artist, Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A. The paintings have already arrived in New York from Paris, and some idea of the value of the collection may be had from the fact that they are covered by an insurance of $400,000. The collection will be returned to England in the spring, but the impression it will make among art lovers will outlast many seasons. The artist is one of the few masters produced by England in the early part of the present century.

A woman who has just returned from the East gives the following news about Mr. William Hart, who has been spending his vacation in Ulster, N. Y., making landscape-painting his recreation: The pictures he brought home with him were numerous and their themes suggestive. A portion of his time was devoted to the study of the nude. One painting done in oil is the figure of a sweet young girl draped only in a little white muslin slip more than half-fallen from her shoulders. Her features indicate extreme youth and naïveté, and the work is delightfully relieved by a yellow background. The picture is neither intended for the academy nor the public, but has been hung in the artist's home.

The latest works from Constant Mayer are called "La Prière" and "The Fairy Tale." The first expresses the face of a young child in adoration. The other is much larger, and is intended to be a companion to the "Sewing Class," finished some months ago. The centre of interest is the little child who is reading the tale, surrounded by a group of friends. The scene is an open space in a forest. Delicacy of sentiment, sympathy with child-life, knowledge of artistic resources, and skillful handling of technical mysteries are evinced in the grouping.

The American Art Association states that enough money has been subscribed to allow the association to award three prizes of $2,500 each for three pictures. The committee has decided to rearrange matters so that six and perhaps eight paintings may be selected, and hopes therefore that all artists of repute at home and abroad will aid in getting up a worthy exhibition.

YES: THEY EXPECTED TO CARRY OHIO.

Cincinnati *Gazette*, Oct. 18: The Democratic bray that they will make a fight in Ohio for Cleveland is utter folly. They will, no doubt, come out and vote their full strength, but their Confederate and Hoosier army of repeaters has been driven in dismay over the borders never to return, and the smallest figure to be named for Blaine's majority in Ohio two weeks from Tuesday next is 30,000. That is enough, but the official figures will be larger. It is easy for men who do not care what they say just now that the Democrats never expected to carry Ohio. Clearly they did expect to carry it. Look at the Democratic telegrams sent from Columbus the night before the election to the journals in all the great cities. They tell a uniform story of Democratic confidence. The Democratic Governor of the State claimed it the night before the election by 25,000, and their disappointment is something hideous. Why did they arrange the Cleveland show in New York and Brooklyn for the very next days and nights during which the news from Ohio would be on the wires? They made one of their characteristic blunders. They knew the vast amount of money spent, and of the Confederate forces from the South, and the Knights of the Golden Circle from Indiana, and the coal-oil fraud machine in Cincinnati, and the preparations for the corruption of judges of the election, and all that, and they thought they had made success in the State certain; and the arrangement was that Gov. Cleveland's presence here, though he was too wooden to open his mouth, would give prodigious emphasis to the celebration of the Democratic victory. They are overthrown. They have gone down, horse and rider, mule and driver, like lead in the mighty waters; and among the hundred repeaters arrested in Cincinnati on election-day there will be found a rich harvest for the penitentiary.

As for the Democratic leaders in Cincinnati, several of them, it is notorious, walked upon the dizzy edge of the penitentiary in the promotion of election frauds in 1875, and the acquaintance of a cold sweat for several months, so closely were they pressed and so narrowly did they escape, assisted to harden their conservatism this time. They saw the earnestness of the people, and the prison clothes with the convict stripe once seen are never forgotten. The treatment of colored people in Cincinnati on election-day was in the most solid Southern style. In one cellar the night before the election the Democratic police packed 113 colored citizens, simply to prevent their voting. So secretly was this done and so close was the guard that only one of the number was released in time to vote, and that was an accident. The rest sweltered until the polls closed, in an atmosphere that lacked but little of reproducing the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Does it become people guilty of such an infernal outrage to go whining and bellowing through the country about the introduction of "a foreign body," in the form of United States Marshals, into a State contest? The truth is clear that there never was a more National contest than that which occurred in Ohio Tuesday last. Mr. Blaine stated the case when he said that the people of Ohio were voting for the United States, and that the vote would be decisive. Ohio is not angered to the Southern Confederacy. She stands for the "more perfect Union," which is the Nation, and, with the Solid North at least, will elect James G. Blaine the next President of the United States. That is what the election of Tuesday told as plainly—as Mr. Webster said of another great matter—as if written on the sky in letters of flame between Orion and the Pleiades.

SAM CARY ON THE STUMP.

His Maudlin Utterances Over in Michigan Making Republican Votes.

PAW PAW, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Gen. Sam Cary of Ohio has spoken here. It is well for the Republican party that he has. Venerable in appearance, often eloquent, very funny, "a whole circus in himself," he yet deals so much in exaggerations, half truths, and campaign lies, smut, and abuse, that he cannot accomplish much where the people read for themselves.

"Jim Blaine," according to him, "would be picked out of a crowd as a villain, horse-thief, and jail-bird, judging by his countenance. Grover Cleveland has a face which impresses one at once as the very expression of honor, truth, and greatness. Grover, according to Cary, is no doubt an angel just come down from Heaven. "We have no business," he says, "with a man's private life. We are to judge men by their public doing in politics. I keep a diary, don't you? I have kept one for thirty years. I have accredly preserved the little books. I have them today. There is the account in them of the doings of every day. But did you put down in your diary all that you did? Every man has done things which he would't put down in his diary. He wouldn't have anybody know about them for the world, Isn't that so, now? I have done a great many things which you would not catch me putting down in my diary. [Uproar and laughter.] That is true of eve man. It is true even of the preachers. H. abominable, then, to delve down into the private life of Cleveland to find out what he has done."

The speaker undertook to handle the tariff. He stated that he heard a speech on the tariff by a prominent orator a few days ago which was over two hours long. When it was concluded he couldn't tell whether he stood on his head or his heels on that subject. "The fact of it is," he said, "the tariff question belongs to political economy and not to politics." Mr. Cary proceeded to explain his views on the subject, but there was really only one point in his argument: "Turn out the rascally Republicans; turn out the villains; turn them out. The Republican 'devils' have ruined business by the protective tariff; have stolen billions of money from the people; have corrupted the ballot-box and made it possible to buy votes; have recently squandered millions in Ohio to carry the election; have licensed the Republican vote in Cincinnati by employing 2,000 men with 'bull-dog revolvers' to terrorize the voters of the city. Five hundred of these were colored men, gathered from the lowest slums and hell-holes of the city. The Republican party is responsible for every railroad steal in this country. It is the foe of the workingman and the pliant tool of the rich 'money kings.' It has brought on the great conflict between labor and capital, and always fights against the poor. Every intelligent man who votes the Republican ticket is a hypocrit and a villain, because he knows better. Republican supremacy will lead to a worse war between labor and capital than the War of the Rebellion."

And so the ranter went on. His permanent engagement on the Michigan stump would make thousands of Republican votes.

VOTER.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

A Large House Witnesses "Der Postillon von Muncheberg."

Isenstein's German comedy company appeared last evening at McVicker's in the old and well-worn but still very popular singing farce "Der Postillon von Muncheberg." The house was the largest this season, which proves that people prefer nonsense, if well presented, to more meritorious plays if poorly performed. Like most singing farces, the one presented last evening has but little plot or literary merit, but it affords the leading soubret and comedian an excellent opportunity to exhibit their peculiar talent in the best possible light. The music in this play is of a better character than is ordinarily the case. As Isenstein's company contains a soubret and two comedians who are fair singers the music was well presented and the acting was in most respects above the average. The soubret, Miss Von Hofstetter, was quite in her element in the part of the song-stress Fanny. Her vivacious acting and good singing were rewarded by constant applause. Mr. Varena as the Postilion Lerche sang well, but his acting left much to be desired. Mr. Heinemann as Theatre Director Bitterling did not sing so well, but his acting was so clever and laughter-provoking as to more than condone for his shortcoming in the singing parts. The various episodes interspersed through the play were well given by Messrs. Bojock, Nieper, and Harzbeim, and Miss Mosch.

BAKED MILK.

Baked milk is recommended for invalids. To prepare it: "Put a half-gallon of milk in a jar, and tie it down with writing-paper. Let it stand in a moderate oven eight or ten hours. It will be like cream, and is very nutritious."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR NOVEMBER.

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THE CENTURY FOR NOVEMBER.

BEGINNING OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

WITH the November number, now ready, THE CENTURY begins its fifteenth year. Each season has shown an advance in circulation upon the preceding, and the magazine starts out upon the new volume with an edition of

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The important features of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be

THE SERIES OF WAR PAPERS;

separate articles on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with an article on

"THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,"
By Gen. Beauregard,

with more than twenty illustrations, including portraits of McDowell, Johnston, "Stonewall" Jackson, and others. The writer touches upon his peculiar relations with Jefferson Davis, and on the general conduct of the war. Brief sketches, entitled

"RECOLLECTIONS OF A PRIVATE,"

the first one of which, printed in the same number, describes a Union private's experiences at Bull Run, will supplement the more important series by the various generals. Papers describing various auxiliary branches of the service etc., will appear from time to time.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs; drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations.—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

The November CENTURY is a number of unusual excellence. In it appear also first chapters of

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS,

author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc., a story dealing with the rise of an American business-man. The other fiction includes short stories by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), Frank R. Stockton, and Thomas A. Janvier, with illustrations by Frost and Mary Hallock Foote.

"HOW SHALL WE ELECT OUR PRESIDENTS?"

is a timely contribution from George Ticknor Curtis, and there are shorter papers on various political subjects: "Bribery in Politics," "A Rallying Point for a New Political Party," "False Issues," and "We of the South," by George W. Cable.

THREE FULL-PAGE PICTURES BY VEDDER

are conspicuous among the illustrated features of this number. They are reproductions of some of his illustrations of the Song of Omar Khayyam. An entertaining paper on

"THE CHINESE THEATRE"

has thirteen pictures, and an article on "Sculptors of the Early Italian Renaissance," by Kenyon Cox, is profusely illustrated by the author.

"THE PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-DRAINAGE"

is the first of two papers on sanitary subjects, by Col. George E. Waring Jr. Among the other contents are: A poem by Austin Dobson, "The Old Sedan Chair," with illustrations by Birch; some

LETTERS FROM CHARLES READE,

contributed by Mrs. James T. Fields; "Lawyers' Morals"; "The Bible in the Sunday-School"; "A Phase of Social Science," by Henry C. Potter, D. D.; a full-page cartoon; poems by Edna Dean Proctor, Blaine Goodale, and others. Features of

THE CENTURY FOR 1885,

not begun in this number, are as follows:

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

An interesting group of papers describing the opportunities and physical features of little-known regions in the northwestern part of the United States and the neighboring British territory, by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, and others.

TUSCAN CITIES, BY W. D. HOWELLS.

Descriptive papers on the life, society, customs, etc., of some of the cities of Northern Italy. The illustrations will consist of reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell.

ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE, HISTORY.

The interesting series of untechnical papers on Astronomy, by Professor Langley, will be continued, with additional articles by other writers. Mrs. Van Rensselaer will write of Churches, Country Houses, and City Houses, with illustrations; and Dr. Edward Eggleston will continue his valuable papers on Life in the American Colonies.

OTHER FICTION,

in which THE CENTURY will be unusually strong, includes, besides the novel by W. D. Howells, a novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, three serials with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote), short stories by Joel Chandler Harris, Frank R. Stockton, Richard M. Johnston, H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison, "Irony Sketches," by Harold Frederic, James T. Mitchell, H. H., Maurice Thompson, Julian Hawthorne, and other writers.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ART.

Illustrated papers on French sculpture, and on the French artists, Corot, Rousseau, and others; on the introduction of Pastel Painting into America; on the work of American artists; on English sculptors, and on popular aspects of archæology.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Granit State Aroused to an Unusual Pitch of Republican Enthusiasm.

A Canvass in Which the Democrats Are Getting Many Hard Knocks and Very Small Comfort.

Bourbon Tricks Exposed—The Race for the United States Senatorship—Blair Will Go Back.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—I have just arrived this morning in this, the largest city of the State, after a week's tour around and about New Hampshire, noting down my observations as I proceeded, in order to give a few facts appertaining to the present political situation hereabouts, and to speak through the columns of THE TRIBUNE to the thousands of New Englanders who are residing in the West, as also to the many who are watching with no little interest the campaign in New Hampshire. It is generally known that this State has for many years past been classed, in a political sense, as a very close one. It is also well known that within its borders reside many prominent and wealthy gentlemen identified with both the Republican and Democratic parties, and not a few with the so-called Prohibition party, but the actual strife at election times has been between the two former parties and has ended after some hard-fought contests in Republican success. All interest is now centered upon the present canvass of the State, and at Concord, where both Republican and Democratic State Committee headquarters are located, each party is bending every effort to gain a victory Nov. 4.

THE TARIFF.

I spent three days at Concord and talked with many well-known political leaders of both parties. I met only last evening in the Democratic headquarters a gentleman whom I have known for many years past as a full-fledged Democrat—one who has, in times gone by, given freely money assistance to his party, and a man who has always been characterized as having a level head. In my conversation with him I soon discovered that he was still a Democrat. In reply to my question, as to why it was the Democratic orators were dodging the tariff issue in all of their speeches, and especially in so large a manufacturing State as New Hampshire, he said, that it was a matter which the Democrats best understood among themselves. "But why is it not discussed by your speakers?" I further asked. He replied: "I am willing to confess I can see no way we can discuss the question at our meetings, as there is nothing in the Democratic platform on the question, unless you can read between the lines free trade."

DEMOCRATIC DODGERS.

And so it is throughout the entire State. Only last Tuesday evening I attended a Democratic meeting at Great Falls. I sat for nearly two hours in a well-filled hall, attentively listening to speeches from three or four Democrats. Upon every side of me sat many men who work in the large manufacturing establishments of Great Falls. They were, as could be plainly discerned, men of sound judgment and quick comprehension. Throughout the entire speeches not a single reference was made to the tariff issue. On one occasion the speaker was asked to speak upon it, and replied: "The tariff issue had already been talked to death." Dissatisfaction was evident, from the opinions of many Democrats then and there frequently expressed, with the Democracy, and I predict that Nov. 4 there will be one of the largest votes cast against the Democratic party, and for Blaine and Logan, by the working people of this great manufacturing State ever known. I give my conclusions from actual observation, and the Democratic gentlemen at Concord are well aware of these facts, but decline to talk upon the subject when closely pressed.

DEMOCRATIC MONEY.

The "boodle" is now beginning to come into the committee's treasury. I am told today by a man who seems to know, and a most reliable gentleman, that the Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth has sent his check to Concord for $15,000; that Harry Bingham, who has the Democratic Senatorial bee in his bonnet, has contributed a large amount, and that a number of lesser lights have sent funds within the last two days. There is no denying the fact that money is to be freely dealt out by the Democrats on the rule-or-ruin principle.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Rousing Republican meetings are being held all over the State nightly, and are being addressed by many prominent speakers. I met the Hon. Henry W. Blair, the present New Hampshire United States Senator, yesterday. The Senator told me that never before, since he had been identified with politics, had he seen such an outpouring of working people in attendance upon the Republican meetings; that for the past month he had been speaking twice and thrice every day in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the interest manifested in the discussion of Republican principles was simply wonderful. The Senator says New Hampshire will roll up one of the largest Republican victories ever achieved, and the next Legislature will be Republican beyond a doubt, and elect a Republican United States Senator at its next session.

THE SENATORIAL PRIZE.

The United States Senatorship is the prize the Democracy are trying to capture. The money which is now coming into the Democratic coffers is to be spent, in a great measure, for this purpose. It is sure to be "love's labor lost," however, and it is safe to predict that Senator Blair will succeed himself as the next United States Senator. I may add right here that from every one with whom I have talked upon the question of next Senator, Mr. Blair stands preeminently high in the estimation of his people, and is regarded as a dignified and faithful Senator, equal to any of his peers.

A JUBILEE.

A rousing Republican jubilee was held at Concord last night. It was a general outpouring of the people. They comprised not only the citizens of the city, but all day long the railroads and private conveyances brought large numbers. The day and evening were as perfect as could be wished for, and at the hour the ceremonies were to begin no less than 12,000 people were in attendance. The Republican State Committee's rooms were besieged all day. Congratulations upon the Ohio victory—a Waterloo they termed it—were indulged in, and everyone was joyous and happy. The Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, addressed the assemblage for upward of an hour. Mr. Chandler said, in substance, that Ohio had done the business for the Republican party. Blaine would carry New York by probably 50,000 majority. In New Hampshire, he said, the Democracy presented the same old kind of candidates. They had put on their ticket the names of men of rank Bourbonism and antediluvian political ideas. Their two prominent candidates from the City of Concord are John M. Hill for Governor and Col. John H. George for both Elector and Representative to Congress. "Now, before going any further," continued the speaker, "let me say this to the credit of these gentlemen. They are both my personal friends, and they are true friends, and they are both good citizens and kind neighbors. In party matters, however, they represent the most atrocious kind of political doctrines. If the Democracy should carry New Hampshire in November, Mr. Hill will be Governor and Col. George a member of Congress, while the Legislature would elect Harry Bingham to succeed the Hon. Henry W. Blair in the United States Senate. Could there be any worse retribution come upon us?" Mr. Chandler discussed the conduct of the Democratic leaders of New Hampshire in the Civil War. "Let the record of their party at that time," he said, "be their own political condemnation. Now, after twenty years have passed, do you want to reward those men by giving into their hands the political control of New Hampshire?"

PROHIBITION.

In reference to the temperance question Mr. Chandler said he believed in prohibition for New Hampshire, but in some States it might not be demanded. The temperance men in Concord and throughout the State are now being urged to give their votes to St. John and Mason. If enough such votes should be cast, the result in the end would be to bring the Democratic party into power. The Democracy, once in, would repeal the prohibition law, and liquor-shops would then multiply and the work of ruining young men go on faster than ever before. "If there are any St. John and Mason men," said Mr. Chandler, emphatically, "in this State who want to support that ticket in order to defeat Blaine and Curries, why do they not come out and show their hand fairly and squarely? Why do they not give a whole vote for the Democracy instead of half a one?"

DEMOCRATIC TRICKS EXPOSED.

This large city of Manchester has within its confines many thousands of mill operatives. Among these are to be found many who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. It is this element which is a thorn in the side of the Democracy today, for the reason that they have been made aware of the fact that a large percentage of those upon whom they have heretofore relied to support the Democracy do not intend to so vote in November, but will vote for Blaine and Logan. It has leaked out only today that Chairman Barnum has sent the edict forth that nothing must be spared to try to hold this vote election-day for the Democratic candidates, and I am reliably informed that two agents from New York, sent by the Democratic National Committee, are here today, and that money is to be freely used among the thousands of mill operatives. Their program, I am told, is to select a few trusty men at work in the different mills to canvass the doubtful Democrats. When once spotted, cash is to be used as an inducement to vote with the Democracy. The Republicans are not napping, however. The scheme will fail in less than a week.

The Republicans are fully alive in every section of the State. Dr. Gallinger, the Chairman of the State Committee, who is also the Republican nominee for Congress from this district, is doing yeoman's work, and is ably assisted by true and tried Republicans everywhere. It can be safely predicted that New Hampshire will cast a larger vote for the Republican ticket in November than ever before recorded in the State. E. M. S.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Keep the Republican Headquarters Open.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At least 200 or 300 men were at the Republican headquarters, No. 25 Washington street, last night, but they were locked up. The Democratic headquarters were open. Now, this is not the way to conduct a campaign. At least one-half wanted to get their final papers. Healy, Clerk of the Court, was not on hand either. I had six men who wanted to see him. We had come five miles. This is a bad way to conduct affairs. Prendergast is always on hand. I believe what is most needed is to agitate the question of getting final papers and have men who attend to this part of the program on hand to assist us.

J. R. McGUFFIN.

Beecher's Support of Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May we not reasonably hope that this campaign will end Mr. Beecher's career? It would have been better for his reputation as a Christian minister had he died ten years ago, and thus have saved himself from the Tilton scandal and from indorsing the Cleveland scandal. Those of us who have hoped he was not guilty in the Tilton scandal have now ample reasons for believing he was guilty. His course cannot be accounted for upon any other hypothesis; in fact, having announced his determination to support Cleveland as soon as he was nominated he could not do otherwise than stick to it, notwithstanding the scandal was self-confessed by Cleveland, because Mr. Beecher knew the great mass of the people believed him guilty of the same crime.

But what a spectacle to witness—a preacher of the Gospel, the foremost in the Nation, standing upon the platform in the presence of assembled thousands and advocating the elevation to the highest honors of the Nation of a libertine, who not only confesses he has ruined one woman but whom sworn evidence testifies has ruined many others! L. P. H.

Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows.

HYDE PARK, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Matthew Arnold's "remnant" here in Chicago find themselves in a pretty tight fix. Just as decent Democrats by scores and hundreds are leaving their party in disgust at McDonald, Harrison, Van Pelt & Co.'s conspiracy of fraud and rape on the franchise, Matthew's forlorn "remnant" are being sealed in vows of eternal fealty to the "conspiracy of fraud and spoils" that is now seeking to rob the people of the ballot—the last weapon of defense against the party of treason and corruption.

Franklin MacVeagh and Mike McDonald! What a fellowship!

McClurg and Joe Mackin! such harmonious "remnants."

A. M. Wright and sweet-flavored Van Pelt! How snug they spoon up in their "reform" couch! "Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," make strange but congenial bedfellows.

Fable delights to picture to us the marriage of witless Beauty to Beastly corruption, but it was left for Matthew Arnold's Chicago brigade of "remnant"—pure, and beautiful, and witless—to espouse the modern paragon of political iniquity.

The love of reform has led the regenerators of all social evil to take up a position as the tail piece of the fierce Democratic dog called the "Solid South."

Local address PHARISEE,
Care Mike McDonald, corner Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago.

Furnishing Water to Jefferson.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A communication from the Commissioner of Public Works was read at the Council meeting Monday evening, Oct. 6, in favor of the city furnishing water to the Village of Jefferson. It seems very strange to me that the Commissioner, who knows all about the capacity of our water-works, should recommend such a thing. He must know that during warm weather, when people let their hydrants run, or in case of fire, we cannot get water in the third story of our buildings. To accommodate Jefferson as the Commissioner suggests would necessitate the construction of larger water-works, engines, and mains. This means, of course, a large outlay of money, the tearing up of streets, and other matters of inconvenience. Besides, I suppose we would still continue to allow the Town of Jefferson to put up frame buildings north of North avenue, while the taxpayers on the south of that avenue would be still compelled to build with brick. Why we should put ourselves to so much expense to benefit the Town of Jefferson I cannot conceive.

If Jefferson wants water from the city let her pay for it, along with the improvements necessary to supply her with it, and at the same time let her adopt a fire ordinance to prohibit the erection of frame buildings. For Chicago to step in for her relief as suggested is monstrously absurd. THOMAS F. STARK.

Judge Treat and the Wabash Bond-holders.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article entitled "Judge and Wrecker," in your issue of the 17th inst., contains errors of fact likely to give needless alarm to the holders of Wabash bonds. The order of Judge Treat to which you refer, as it was originally entered, provided that the indorsers of the notes should not be released from their liability, but at the same time admitted a construction by which the notes could have a preference over existing liens upon the property of the Wabash Company.

The Central Trust Company of New York, trustee under the Wabash general mortgage, applied to the court to have this order modified by inserting a proviso that the receiver's certificates should not be a lien prior to any mortgages or other existing liens, but that the question of priorities should be determined after hearing the parties interested.

The application was granted and the order was thus modified. Judge Treat at the same time stated that the original order was not intended to give a preference to the indorsed notes, and that he granted the amendment to relieve the subject from any doubt. As the matter now stands, neither the indorsed notes nor the certificates authorized for their protection will be preferred to any mortgage or other liens, unless, after a full hearing, the courts shall decide that they are in equity entitled to such a preference. It is understood that the indorsers, or some of them, assert such an equity.

The statements of this letter are within my personal knowledge, as my firm—Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard of New York—are counsel for the Central Trust Company, and I applied for the amended order referred to.

Your article attracted my attention Wednesday while passing through your city, and I felt assured you would be glad to know and present for the benefit of the bondholders the facts as they actually exist. Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. HUBBARD.

Ohio and Maine's Indorsement Satisfactory.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Concession is good for the soul; therefore I confess. I was brought up an Abolitionist, in the very hot-bed of New England anti-slaveryism. I had the honor of being a member of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Regiment. I have never voted anything but a straight Republican ticket from the time Fremont made the canvass. Last summer, when nominations were in order, it seemed to me that President Arthur had made a clean, white record, and it would show the nation's appreciation of that sort of thing if we tried him for himself. The persistent attacks upon Blaine's honesty and integrity induced me, as undoubtedly they have thousands of others, to believe that there must be some fire under so much smoke. If we have no personal acquaintance or knowledge in the matter we must depend upon those we can trust. If a stranger asks credit of a business-man and refers to A and B, he consults the references; if they are satisfactory he grants the favor asked. We have asked the men of Maine and Ohio who know our leader thoroughly, and who never were known to spoil a story for relations' sake, what they think. They have answered, and the best acquaintance gives the heartiest indorsement. What is left for us to do but accept their judgment and pronounce the reports against Mr. Blaine horribly malicious libels.

Never in all my mental debate on this question has it for a moment seemed possible to vote for Cleveland and a Solid, Rebel South. It was a far easier matter to throw away my vote on St. John—or Butler, even. But if the Western Reserve indorses Blaine (Gen. Logan has proved himself beyond gainsay as a gallant soldier and a true American, and needs no indorsement) I am now a pronounced Blaine man until he is elected. The comrades who, like me, have been wavering had better rally for one more charge, remembering how treacherous the Rebs used to be not so long ago. Let the party win, even if you don't like the whole cut of the color-bearer. W. P.

Democrats and "Demopendents" Not Friendly to Inventors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It may not be generally remembered that the United States Patent-Office, which has to its credit a surplus fund of upwards of $1,500,000—money paid into the office by the inventors of the United States—has during this year been greatly hampered in the execution of its work by the failure of a Democratic Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the necessary running expenses of the office, thereby causing months of unnecessary delay in its work, with consequent great loss of both time and money to thousands of our active workers in the various fields of progress. And further, that this same Democratic Congress during its last session introduced a large number of pernicious bills intended to destroy the usefulness or entirely cripple the present patent laws, as well as cause a loss to millions of dollars of capital now invested in manufactures based upon our patent laws. Thus in its attacks upon the patent laws of the United States the Democracy have shown the same malignant and narrow-minded spirit which has characterized their handling of other questions of public welfare.

The writer appeals to all fair-minded men who are interested in sustaining our present admirable system of patent laws to give no support to the party which is putting forth its best efforts to destroy one of the strongest foundations upon which the prosperity and advancement of the Nation is built—viz.: protection of the rights of inventors and the property in inventions. The rapid progress made in the arts and sciences by the American people during the last twenty years may be traced largely to this protection. It benefits rich and poor alike—both capitalist and laboring men. Fostered and protected as it has been in the past, by the wise legislation of the Republican party, it stands today a grand monument to the spirit of progress which inspires the American Nation.

I therefore urge all those who are identified with the patent system either as inventors, manufacturers, or laborers in our workshops to stand firm in their allegiance to the grand old party which has always cared for their best interests in this direction and not by so much as a single vote aid in turning this department of our Goverment over to the Democracy, whose aim appears to be to destroy it.

EDWIN NORTON.

Millers Cheating Farmers.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Owing to the extreme depression in the price of wheat farmers are unable to realize its cost price by putting it on the market. In view of this, and of the fact that flour is still normal in price, an association of laborers here which last fall bought wheat of the farmers and deposited it in the mills for their year's bread—making nothing, however, in the transaction—thought by similar tactics this fall to secure cheap bread for the coming winter. Last year thirty pounds of flour were given for a bushel of wheat. Flour was then $6 per barrel and wheat about $1 per bushel. This fall flour is the same price as last; wheat is 50 cents. The wheat purchased this fall was of standard weight, and when the farmer who sold it to these laborers delivered it at the mill they could get but fifteen pounds of flour per bushel of wheat! Nature was very kind to the millers this year. Knowing wheat would be only half-price she put in but half the ingredients to enable the miller to keep up the price of flour. Of course the wheat was returned to the farmer's bin, where it can grow in nutriment as the Board of Trade advances it in price. But is not this a little rough on laborers and farmers when "bears" have the market for wheat, and "bulls" control the flour; when the labor market is "off" and provisions "firm," and getting firmer?

The farmer finds he must eat two bushels of 50-cent wheat to get as much bread as one bushel of $1 wheat afforded; the cost of living increases as the value of his product decreases—he is cornered at both ends. The laborer cannot buy the farmer's wheat because the miller will not let him, so he must pay the miller his price for flour. Because the farmer can get nothing for his produce he cannot buy anything, hence shops, and factories, and mills shut down or decrease the wages of labor; winter is coming on and with it "short time and shorter pay," but "long" prices for flour, and meat, and coal, so that the laborer finds that he too is cornered at both ends.

Can nothing be done to remedy this? Our Legislature has said what shall be the interest paid on money; interest is the wages of capital. It has said how much railroads having certain gross earnings shall charge per hundred for freight and per mile for passenger fare. Can it not say how much flour shall be given for a bushel of wheat of standard weight irrespective of the price of either? Five bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour, no matter what its price. Such a law would make short work of the millers' combination and its attempt to starve the workingmen this winter.

I suppose it will be objected that we have no right to interfere with the liberty of contract. "Contract!" Well, yes, a contract drawn up by a hundred to suit themselves which the million must sign or starve. But the Railroad-Tariff bill interfered with liberty of contract; the law regulating interest so interferes. "O, Liberty, I shudder at the crimes committed in thy name." We have had a "land of the free" so long it has come to be a land of the freebooter; and God knows we are more than willing, since we have an "overproduction," to exchange some of our surplus liberty for a little law. If the people are to have any liberty corporations and combinations must have less. Especially in articles of food, when combinations have killed competition legislation must kill them. "The seat of revolution is in the stomach," said Napoleon, and it is in times like the present that communists, anarchists, etc., make most of their converts. "Don't pay off the bonds. The security of the Government is in the bonds. Every man who gets a bond becomes at once a loyal citizen," says Vanderbilt. God help that country that has no loyal citizens but the holders of its bonds!

Many of us feel that the time is ripe for something to be done; that something must be done. We also feel that with the greatest organ of the Republican party in the West as the unflinching foe of corporate monopolies, combinations, and pools, we may hope for much.

A FARMER.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3300 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braum, Druggist.
3601 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3137 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
556 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

278 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co. Druggists.
467 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon / 461 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST. / 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
[illegible] OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonneschein, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
[illegible] MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
[illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Laflin / 744 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey } C. L. Clancy.
[illegible] WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Board of Trade, No. 1,148, name Geo. E. Nichols. Finder will return to Secretary, as duplicate is applied for.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. B. A.: WRITE ME AS BEfore and give me particulars. Tried the only method I could to see you or Mike Saturday, but he answered back that it was impossible. Did your friend get what I sent as requested? X. Y. Z.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $6.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSTOM-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat; full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, ordered for $35.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made, for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $25, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERcoat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $25, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—A $88 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $35, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $25, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE TEAM, SQUARE spring platform wagon, rubber top, 5-foot box, nearly new; cheap; cash, or would exchange for truck wagon or phaeton. W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM 1 TO 10 HORSES TO board at $15 a month. Siege of Paris stable, 420 Wabash-av.

$100—HORSE, PERRY CART, HARNESS, robe, whip, and blanket. I am going away. Rear 423 Wabash-av.

150 CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, MUST BE sold regardless of cost at 300 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 11 La Salle-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, advice, etc. 1913 Wabash-av.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPING MEDIUM, CONsultations on business, stocks, minerals, love, all affairs of life. 181 South Clark-st., Room 11.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WHOLESALE hardware firm: fifteen years' experience. Good references. Address Carrier 13.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER with evenings at liberty desires a set of books to keep. M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COAL OR IRON trade, by a young man 32 years of age; married; familiar with bookkeeping; good correspondent; scale man and office hand for five years. W 79, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS—A gentleman of experience, well and favorably known to the trade of Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Indian Territory, is open for an engagement with a No. 1 house. Address, for three days, M 49, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant in a saloon under a first-class barkeeper; has had some experience; is a stranger in the city; willing to work for small wages at first. Address C. C., 515 Fulton-st., city.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dining-room or chamber girl. W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call at 3119 Shurtleff-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK; must be registered. 504 North Clark-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT boot and shoe salesman who has experience and trade, and can come well recommended, for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. Apply to W. E. SCHMITZ & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A CITY (ALSO TRAVELING) salesman for "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous War illustrations from Harper's Weekly; sells for cash and on time; previous experience unnecessary and salary paid. MCDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYWHERE TO sell Nickel-Plate Stove Polish on commission to grocery and hardware dealers. Write or call at 3836 Cottage Grove-av., city.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TRAVELING MEN selling goods to the hardware or furniture trade to handle a line of staple goods now in season; liberal commission. Address R 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE DRUMMER; an experienced man to sell on commission in Missouri and Kansas a medium-priced line for a manufacturer, alone or in connection with a line of fine goods. Address, stating experience, Box 2,617, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN AND saleslady; Low German preferred. Apply at 180 East Washington-st., Room 3.

TRADES.

WANTED—SLATERS AND CORNICE makers (galvanized iron). Apply rear of 1716 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STEAM-FITTER—FIRST-CLASS man who understands hot-water circulator. Mack Heater Manufacturing Co., 133 East Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—LABORERS—HO! FOR THE South—All men going South on the Government and levee work should call at my office for full information and directions to the different works and for cheap tickets to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points in the South over the Illinois Central and Great Jackson route, which is the only direct line to the above places. Be sure to call on me as I am the only labor agent in the city sending over the direct line. No delay on the road. No changes. Call at Ross Labor Agency, 208 South Water-st., up-stairs. Old and reliable place, up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PARTIES WANTING SHORThand clerks, or those wishing situations as such, apply to A. E. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, watchmen, porters, shipping, bill, and general office clerks, young men in stores, offices, etc., teamsters, janitors, timekeepers, coachmen, butlers, waiters, engineers, firemen, conductors, bartenders, millers, cashiers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—AS MANAGER—FIRST-CLASS man with a thorough practical knowledge of hog-packing and warehousing business in all branches. Apply by letter only to HENRY DENNY & SONS, 182 La Salle-st., Chicago, stating age, length of experience, where last employed, and salary expected.

WANTED—MEN MAKING LESS THAN $30 a week to address us at once with stamp. Biggest chance to make money without previous experience anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Publishing Co., 54 Bates-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Reference. 58 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also second girl. Apply at 1503 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 77 LINCOLN-AV., SECOND floor—a competent German girl—for general housework.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FINELY FURNISHed large and small rooms, with board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations at lowest rates; rooms, single or en suite.

2408 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, fine alcove, first-class board, with every comfort for winter.

NORTH SIDE.

314 EAST INDIANA-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, all modern improvements, and excellent table, for gentleman and wife.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND EIGHteenth-st.—Rooms, single or en suite; furnishings and table the best. Rates most reasonable.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO, NEAR CORNER WINchester-av. and Monroe-st. Address H P 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$12,000—WELL-ASSORTed stock of boots and shoes in store in city of 20,000 people; goods bought for cash; want good improved or unimproved lands in Iowa or Nebraska; also a fine stock of fancy goods and notions, $3,000; first-class chances for some one to get into nice business.

$7,000—A first-class business property, framed store, dwelling over; lot 22x125, on Blue Island-av., near Polk-st., free and clear. Rents now for $60 per month. Want a good improved farm not over 100 miles west of Chicago, about 125 acres. Here is a good chance to get a No. 1 piece of business property.

For a good, large well-improved farm in Missouri, in Monroe, Audrain, or Callaway Counties, will trade 75x125 feet of ground and large house, free and clear, on Sangamon-st., near Madison, and store and lot on West Madison-st., clear, and lots on Washington-boulevard, clear. Want clear farm and well improved. I will give you a first-class trade; from $15,000 to $20,000. Call and see me.

$30,000 worth of first-class clear real estate inside the corporation of Chicago, built up all around it, and will be put in at cash value for good improved or unimproved Iowa or Nebraska lands well located; I will give some one a great bargain in this trade.

$125,000—Coal mine, 1,200 acres, side tracks from two railroads, 25 cabins and dwelling-houses for help, blacksmith-shops, 80 cars, and all necessary tools for mining coal; over 500,000 tons of coal in sight. Now this is said to be the best coal mine in Western Illinois. Sickness cause of change. Want good Illinois lands West or South; good timbered lands will do; must be good titles.

T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN EXchange for eighty acres of farming land, horse, wagon, harness, and cash. G. W. SAVAGE, Mayfair, Cook County, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE investment.—The advertiser has perfected, patented, and had manufactured an article that will be recognized at a glance as of great utility—one of those small articles that will sell rapidly when judiciously exhibited. Being engaged in an absorbing business in an interior town he cannot give the attention necessary to place this article properly before the public, and therefore solicits correspondence with the view of disposing of it. An active man, with a fair knowledge of business, could realize handsomely. Address INVENTOR, care Miners' Journal office, Pottsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a 13-room house on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; furniture and carpets all new and house nearly full of first-class boarders; or I will retain all of the furniture except the carpets. A. D. HYDE, Room 19, 126 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD RANGES. Grand and Radiant Sun Base-Burners. Bargains in stoves of all kinds. CHARLES BALDWIN, Wholesale Stoves, 27 Lake-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION OF all who have old feather beds for sale; highest cash prices paid for them. Call or address RENOVATOR, 735 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THIS State on our new book, just ready, "Sunbeams for the Home," with introduction by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. This work will prove sunshine to every home, and promises to outsell other books for holidays the year through. The right man with capital this offers a chance seldom met with. Apply at once. D. L. GUERNSEY, Pub., Boston.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship. Direct to M 94, Tribune office, 3 days.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BANK-SAFE; combination locks, with burglar-proof chest and locks; 38 inches high, 28 wide, 28 deep. Address P. TALBOT, Room 2, 86 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

WANTED—STORAGE FOR 3 CARRIAGES—Will pay 50 cents per month each. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$7,500—FINE, NEW, ALL MODern dwelling, just completed; hardwood finish; lot 25x125; east front; in first-class neighborhood on Lincoln-st., near Jackson. If you want a nice house in fine location this will suit you; it is cheap.

$6,500—Elegant all-modern brick dwelling; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; house 22x[illegible]; lot 25x125 to alley; on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; bargain.

18,000—First-class all-modern brick dwelling, 3 rooms deep; good barn; lot 25x125; south front; on Warren-av., near Robey-st.

$8,000—New all-modern stone-front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; and lot on Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st.; cheap.

$[illegible] cash—This is cheap; go and look at it; lot 25x124 to alley; fourth lot west of Leavitt-st., fronting north on Campbell Park; built up with nice brick dwellings all around, and it is a beautiful location to live; it ought to sell for $1,[illegible].

$125 per foot—Lot 48x125, corner of Adams and Honore-sts.; splendid neighborhood; bargain.

$1,[illegible]—Half or all down; large double framed house; 6 rooms in each part; and framed cottage of 4 rooms, with one acre of ground, three blocks south of depot at Riverside; houses rent now at $18 per month; it is the best bargain you will ever get; only 10 miles from city; trains every hour. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY—OUR October list of real estate in each division mailed, post-paid, on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—175 FEET BY 191, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THE TWO VACANT lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams, east front, 125 feet deep, and tell what you will give per front foot for either or both. Owner, 42 Franklin.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR HOME-SEEKERS TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW, JUST NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 80 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. Lots $400 to $550. Also five suburban villas, just completed, $1,400 to $2,000, on easy payments.

S. E. GROSS & CO., 126 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $60 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property.

CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 8 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 175 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft. high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Come in any day at 11:10 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER, 9-room house with three lots, improved with city conveniences, at Park Ridge, nine miles from city limits. Inquire Room 9 Wells-st. Depot.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES—COTtages with large lots at $1,800 to $3,500. Fine residences, large grounds, $3,000 to $15,000. Terms to suit. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400—GOOD 6-ROOM COTtage and large lot at Rogers Park. $200 cash and $15 monthly. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$40,000—560-ACRE FARM, WITH all stock, crops, farm implements, etc., fine large dwelling, cost $12,000, completely and elegantly furnished throughout; piano, organ, billiard-table, etc. The improvements on this farm cost $30,000, and are in perfect repair; the land is as good as there is in Wisconsin; 20 minutes' time from 3 depots; fronts ¾ of a mile on the finest lake in the Northwest—near Milwaukee; free and clear title; will take Chicago property for farm, stock, etc.; price $40,000; just half value; a great bargain.

$35 per acre—This is the best improved farm and richest land for the money in the United States; 541 acres, ¾ of a mile from 2 depots, 50 miles from Chicago; not 1 acre of waste land; lasting running water; some timber; every acre under the best of fences and cultivation; an elegant dwelling and greenhouses; large barn, etc. If you are looking for a bargain call and look this farm over; no trade; it's cheap.

640-acre farm, four miles southwest from Beloit, Wis., and two miles from Rocton, in Illinois; every acre under cultivation, and the best of fences; 3 nice framed houses, 3 large barns; 75 miles from Chicago, in Winnebago County, Illinois, on C. & N. W. R. R.; this is said to be one of the finest grain and stock farms in Illinois; 40 acres of good timber; lasting running water, and a rich farm; want to trade.

$5,500—150-acre farm in Davis County, Iowa, 3 miles from Pulaski; every acre under cultivation; wire fence; fair house of 4 rooms; good barn, sheds, and orchards; lasting running water; 110 acres in blue grass and red top, 100 acres in crops, 75 acres of nice timber; sold 18 months ago for $10,000; it is a great bargain at $5,500—$3,300, or at least $2,000 down; if there is a bargain offered in Iowa this is it.

$13,000—320-acre farm 1 mile east of Wapello, Louisa County, Iowa; 2 miles from New Boston, Ill., on Mississippi River; framed house of 10 rooms; 2 good houses for tenants; 400 acres rolling prairie land, 180 acres in pasture and meadow, 100 acres under cultivation, 20 acres rich bottom land; this is a fine rich stock or grain farm; terms to suit.

$25 per acre—Fine stock and grain farm, 320 acres, three miles from depot in Webster County, Iowa; new 8-room framed dwelling, barns, sheds, and tenant's house; farm all fenced, set to meadow, and under cultivation; it is certainly a bargain; the very best of land.

$[illegible] per acre—160 acres; this is an elegant, well-improved, rich piece of land, three miles from Grand Junction, in Green County, Iowa; good house, barn, etc.

$40 per acre—123 acres of as good, rich farm land as there is in Illinois, 80 rods from depot, 34 miles from Chicago, on Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; all under fence and cultivation (no house). I will exchange for house and lot in city.

Three first-class sections of as rich prairie land as there is in Nebraska, 15 miles from Lincoln and two miles from depot. Free and clear title. Will exchange one or all for stock of goods.

$15 per acre—1,120 acre stock farm, three miles from Burton, Harvey County, Kansas; three good dwellings, barns, and sheds for stock; five miles of fences; lasting running water; 120 acres under crops; most all the balance set to tame grasses; good orchards and some timber; old age of owner cause of sale; it is a bargain.

$[illegible]—If you want a bargain this is one; 41-acre farm, good 5-room house, barn, orchard, and lasting water, 3 acres timber, and splendid rich land, all under fence and cultivation, ¾ of mile from Wilmette, 3 miles north of Evanston, and 2 blocks north of church in Gross Point, 13 miles north of Chicago on N. W. R. R., schools and churches close by. For a German it is a splendid chance to get a good bargain and splendid farm. Neighbors are all Germans. Terms to suit. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE AND one-half acres land with a two-story house, barn, etc., in good condition; located in the thriving village of Victoria, Knox Co., Ill.; worth $1,500. Address W 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$75 PER ACRE—160 ACRES; one of the best farms in Cook County, only 16 miles west of Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 3 miles south of Western Springs and Hinsdale; all under fence and cultivation; good improvements; it is certainly cheap at $75. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND VACANT lots on West Van Buren-st., improved and vacant lots on West Madison-st., improved and vacant lots on Ogden-av., improved and vacant lots on South Halsted-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels; rates reasonable, borrowers retaining the property and assured there will be neither delay nor publicity. WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 21.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 121 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 183 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1873.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair square dealings. 128 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ANY LEGITImate undertaking, partnerships formed, and business interests disposed of. Parties desiring to effect exchanges, either of real estate or merchandise, will consult their interests by applying to us. The American Financial Exchange (incorporated), 75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

LOAN WANTED—$5,000 ON NOTE 1 YEAR at 10 per cent; collateral security worth $20,000. Address R 15, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 105 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 77 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room [illegible] Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF Harrison-st., 50x25, east front, running through to Fourth-av. F. H. WATRISS, Room 11, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT HOUSES, new, all modern improvements; furnaces. Inquire next door. 113 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—545 WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone, swell front; furnace and gas-fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—403 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 667 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THOSE NEW 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room houses, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 South Leavitt-st., near Monroe; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc., ready to occupy Nov. 1. J. L. STAGG, 842 Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW, FINE COTTAGE HOUSE; 1½ stories high, 8 rooms; elegant, convenient; low to first-class family. 1224 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—377 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace, range, modern improvements, good barn. SAML. FOLKEY, 117 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT house, ten rooms, 101 Loomis-st., corner Jackson; decorated throughout; $55. Also extensive list of houses, flats, and rooms of every description. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 220 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 409 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—1158 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIdence at Kenwood; very desirable; all modern improvements; large stable, spacious lawn. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMEST 12-ROOM FLAT in city; best neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Palmer House; very cheap. Inquire at 13 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT 6-ROOM flat, grained, tinted, gas fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, etc., $25, corner Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st., 20 minutes by steam and 30 minutes by cable-cars from Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—175 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., JUST east of State—6-room flat. A. CUMMINGS, 111 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLAT, SQUARE bay-window, marble mantels, handsomely papered, elegant gas fixtures, bath, etc., and is a magnificent home. Rent $35. 1530 Adams-st. Key at 1529 Adams-st.

TO RENT—$20—PRETTIEST, NEWLY-PApered and painted flat in the city; five rooms and alcove. 123 Oakley-av., first flat.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—9-ROOM CORNER FLAT, HOTEL St. Benedict, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT OF SIX rooms, 114 Locust-st., near Wells, ten minutes' walk from Clark-st. bridge.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, in the fine brick house 1623 Wabash-av., which has just been newly furnished throughout. Large vacant grounds surround the house on the south, and each room has a southern exposure opening onto these grounds. For further particulars call at above number.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room; also an unfurnished suite, suitable for light housekeeping, and a bedroom at $2.50 per week. Giles Bros.' Building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from Matteson and Leland Houses; to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE FRONT room furnished, near La Salle on Washington. Call at Room 9, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED EAST-front alcove; hot and cold water, grate, furnace heat, etc.; $25 a month. Single room on bath-room floor, $12 a month. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE, 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 23x150 feet, with water elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x125, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 150 and 152 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vault and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, And EMERSON PIANOS, And KIMBALL ORGANS, Can always be found at our warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS IN FINE SECOND-HAND PIanos—

1 upright, rosewood case	$140
1 upright, rosewood case	155
1 upright, rosewood case	175
1 cabinet grand	190
1 square grand	160
1 square grand	175

Terms—Cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF. Open evenings. 276 West Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—New improved uprights, fully equal to the best made; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. Open evenings.

ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at reasonable prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW PIANOS—ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT cases; latest improved; sold on small monthly payments at cash figures. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REpaired by competent workmen at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $200 and upward; new organs $40 and upward. Cash or easy payments. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 200 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ART OF READING VOCAL MUSIC AT SIGHT. Mrs. Sara Hershey-Eddy, at the Hershey School of Musical Art, Hershey Music-Hall, 83 Madison-st., will form a class in the above for ladies, youths, and misses on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock. All desiring to read music by a sure method should apply now, as the next class will not be formed until January. Terms $6 for ten lessons, in advance. Secretary registers names every day.

A GENTLEMAN SPEAKING ENGLISH AND German would like to exchange lessons in conversation in either language against lessons in Spanish. Address M 88, Tribune office.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PUPILS thoroughly taught by practical methods. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $30. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TILE, AND slate roofing and galvanized iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO.

AT AUCTION TODAY—GROCERY STORE, 2136 South State-st.; sale commences at 10 a. m.

A SAFE RETREAT FOR LADY DURING sickness; best care. Address S. R. TREAT, 137 Clark-st., Room 18.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 37, 79 Dearborn-st.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR HOUSES ARE infested with roaches or bugs I will guarantee a perfect extermination. Address, a postal or call on COMAN, 288 South Dearborn-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; $5 a week. 303 Thirteenth-st. MRS. SCHOBE, Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 585 West Monroe-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; twenty years' practice as ladies' physician; midwife. 573 West Indiana-st.

NEEDLES—EVERY DESCRIPTION USED in the world; wholesale and retail. N. H. ELLITHORP, manufacturer and importer, 44 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TO ADOPT BY A GENTLEMAN and wife without children—A young infant, female, must be of intelligent parentage. A brunette girl preferred. Address W 75, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator Beck of Kentucky is at the Palmer.

Maj. W. M. Dunn, U. S. A., Lawrence Barrett, and Miss Emma Abbott are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Charles Riley, aged 13, living with his parents at No. 514 West Indiana street, was found hanging to a beam in a coal-shed in the rear of his father's house yesterday. He was cut down and his neck was found to have been broken. His parents assign no reason for the suicide.

The Grannis Block has been sold for $175,000 to the Brooks estate, which owns the land. The cost of construction was about $70,000. The rentals have been over $40,000 a year. The ground rent paid by Mr. Grannis under his fifty-year lease, of which four years had run out, was $8,000.

Saturday night the Austin dummy coming east ran into a Belt Line train. Capt. Dickey of Austin, an old citizen of the place, was killed; the other passengers and the train-men escaped. The fault of the accident is said to rest on Leonard Graves, the engineer of the dummy train, who was negligent about giving the signal to put on the brakes.

The body of a man about 35 years old, five feet eight inches in hight, was found under the sidewalk between Nos. 73 and 75 West Kinzie street. No marks to indicate the cause of death were found on the body, and no papers to show who he was. The clothing consisted of a soft black felt hat, red underwear, gaiter shoes, and pants of dark diagonal cloth. The remains were removed to the morgue.

At a meeting of the Irish-American Club last evening a special committee consisting of Congressman John F. Finerty, Capt. James E. Bourke, J. M. Carroll, P. McHugh, Denis O'Connor, F. D. Kinsella, William Fogarty, Stephen O'Brien, H. T. Fitzgibbon were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the distinguished Irish leader A. M. Sullivan and report them to the club this evening at 5 p. m.

A few members of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League met in the Probate Court room yesterday, but for want of a quorum the council adjourned to Sunday, Oct. 26. A fair will be held in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Oct. 27, for the purpose of raising a Parliamentary fund to aid Ireland in electing popular representatives of the common people to Parliament.

As the propeller Lawrence was entering the harbor yesterday a cry of "help!" was heard. A small capsized sailboat was seen drifting out to sea with two men clinging to the bottom. They were about two miles from shore. Capt. Thorp sent a boat to pick them up. They had been in the water nearly an hour and were almost exhausted. Both refused to give their names, but one was recognized as Mervin Cady, a glass-cutter. The life-saving crew brought their boat in.

RIDING ON SHOTGUNS.

Herman Colbath, Joseph Leech, Thomas O'Laughlin, William Haag, and Arthur Conley, youths whose ages range from 16 to 18 years, went to a piece of woods west of the city Saturday night to shoot birds. They started for the city yesterday morning in a one-horse wagon owned by Paul Haag of No. 1113 West Madison street, Conley and O'Laughlin in the seat and the other three lounging in the box of the wagon on top of five shotguns. Colbath rolled on the trigger of one of the guns, and its contents tore through the back of the seat and into the left hip of Conley, making a dangerous wound. He was taken to the County Hospital. The wounded boy has no relatives in Chicago, having come from Canada six weeks ago. The other boys were locked up at the West Madison Street Station pending the result of Conley's injuries.

TRADE AND LABOR.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday Thomas Randall offered a resolution indorsing the Democratic State ticket because the Democratic Convention had incorporated the demands of the State Labor Convention while the Republicans had not.

An animated discussion ensued, Messrs. A. C. Cameron, J. B. Murphy, John Foley, William E. Johnson, and George Foster opposing the resolution on the ground, mainly, that it was in contravention of the spirit of the constitution of the assembly, which provides that "the merits or demerits of any political party or association shall not be discussed at the meetings of this assembly." It was also contended that if passed the resolution would tend to create a great deal of dissatisfaction and dissension among the trade organizations of the city. Mr. C. F. Seib supported the resolution, and ultimately, on motion of Mr. George Rogers, the whole matter was referred to the State Executive Committee, with instructions to take immediate action.

Mr. Seib then offered a resolution indorsing Leo P. Dwyer as a candidate for the Legislature in the Fifth District, which was tabled.

Mr. George Rogers from the Iron Molders' Union reported that bad feeling still existed with reference to the Cribben & Sexton strike, which had lasted six months. Many of the strikers were in sore distress, and as a means of partially affording them assistance, a ball would be given at Uhlich's Hall the 27th inst. for their benefit.

LABOR'S VOICE.

IT GETS AN AIRING ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

"I have worked thirty years," said Samuel Fielding at the Lake-Front yesterday, "and today I haven't a cent to show for it. Where have all those earnings gone? [A voice: 'Down your throat.'] Into the pockets of such men as Potter Palmer and Pullman. The Bible says, 'Consider the birds of the air; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet they are clothed.' You fellows just loaf around and you may get rich too." The speaker also stated that the Democratic and Republican parties had forced the laborer down till, if he elevated himself at all, he must pull himself up by his boot-straps. Thereupon a blear-eyed man, roosting on a "keep-off-the-grass" sign, shouted, "Hooray for Butler." "To —— with Bin Butler," responded a voice on the other side of the crowd. "'Rah for Belvy Lockwood." During the remarks of A. W. Herr a rampant Cleveland man began to shout the praises of his candidate. The disturbance was allayed, however, by the removal of "the tool of monopolies," as Mr. Herr styled the uproarious Democrat. J. P. Dusey held that laborers were cutting each other's throats in their competition for employment, and that the bosses were taking advantage of the carnage to stuff their own pockets. All the Chicago papers had joined in this conspiracy of capital against labor. At the close of the meeting a large number of inflammatory papers were distributed among the crowd.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.

The journeyman plumbers at their regular meeting yesterday at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets reported an extraordinarily busy season for the trade owing to the erection of many new buildings, some ranking with the finest structures in the United States. The contract for the plumbing work of the new Insurance Exchange building, recently let, is considered as the largest job ever given to one plumbing firm in Chicago, and the plumbing on the new Board of Trade Building and the Home and Royal Insurance Buildings was let out in contracts of almost equal magnitude, giving work to many that paid them well. The union journeymen have now no dealings with the masters' association, and any differences that arise between them are ignored by both bodies. When changing places the journeymen refuse to present their discharge papers to their new employers, as a fiat on the books of the masters' association provides. Help being scarce, the man usually gets the place he seeks, and this is regarded by the union as a great victory. At present plumbers are getting good wages.

SHE TRIED TO ELOPE.

FAILING IN THIS, SHE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A domestic tragedy in three acts and innumerable tableaux was performed last week in a fashionable boarding-house on Calumet avenue, near Twentieth street, the leading characters being a runaway wife and a deserted husband. The minor characters were an excited landlady, a confused expressman, and an exceedingly interested crowd of boarders. A very estimable young business-man got married in Boston some three years ago and came to Chicago to make his fortune in the dry-goods trade, opening a store here. He was about 25 years old, good-looking and intelligent, and his wife was a pretty blonde about five years his junior. Moreover, he was desperately in love with his wife, and as for her, she liked him well enough to marry him, at least. But in less than two short years vain bickerings and recriminations took the place of affectionate speeches. The little blonde was as a "mourner clothed with regret," and pined within the prison walls of her boarding-house for the gayeties of the Hub. She went off on a visit to her relatives at the East, and did not want to come back, though her husband waited her return with much impatience. Finally the husband went after his wife, and she came back. Within a very short period there was war once more in Arcadia. They were not exactly lovers' quarrels either. They were the quarrels of husband and wife—quite a different thing. The result was that two weeks ago the blonde had all her plans laid to run away. She had her trunk packed and roped, and ordered an expressman to call for it. But the expressman called for it before she got back to the house, and the landlady, strenuously denying that there was anyone leaving, ordered the expressman from the house as a thief. The rattled expressman, not knowing the delicate nature of the job he had undertaken, raised a row, and the final result of the matter was that the husband got home before the trunk had left the house and discovered the whole business. Then that evening husband and wife held a little séance in their private room, the proceedings of which were heard pretty plainly from basement to mansard roof. Next day a panic was created and the whole household paralyzed by the wife's attempt to commit suicide; she swallowed, so far as the facts can be sifted, somewhere about an ounce of laudanum, but where the drug was procured is a mystery. With great presence of mind the distracted husband, aided by the no less distracted landlady and many sympathizing fellow-boarders, applied strong emetics, clutching his wife by the throat all the time to make her keep her mouth open, and eventually death lost the battle and the lady the laudanum. According to a servant's story it was by no means a romantic episode—"they emptied quarts of melted butther into her," she said. But this was probably an exaggeration. The wife went to bed sick and sorry, but not defeated. A week later, when the husband got home from his day's work, the bird had flown. She and her trunks and all thereto appertaining had been taken to the depot during the day and were then on their way eastwards. It would ill become the reporter to attempt to picture the husband's sorrow and despair or the lively manner in which the boarders consumed their supper. The husband now shuns all social intercourse, cries all night, walks the streets all day, and refuses to be comforted. It is stated that the husband has taken the preliminary steps towards securing a divorce, and if a tithe of the rumors in the neighborhood are true he has many serious grounds for complaint which are not touched upon here.

SANDWICH SERVICES.

PASTOR KIRKLAND MORALIZES ON THE LOSS OF HIS PANTS.

The services yesterday at the Church of the Holy Sandwich, of which the Rev. A. H. Kirkland is the pastor, and which worships in what is now called the Adelphi Gospel Theatre, located over a livery-stable on Canal street, near Madison, were of an unusually interesting character. This seems to have been foreseen as early as Saturday evening by the Evil One, who endeavored to put a damper on them by sending one of his emissaries to go through the ante-rooms of the sanctuary and steal all the janitor's clothes, except the very few that he had on when he went out, and also the only $10 pair of Sunday pants of the pastor himself. Mr. Kirkland's parishioners consist entirely of the patrons of the cheap lodging-houses of this vicinity, long since admitted to be the worst in the city, and the main feature of the services is the free breakfast which is served in connection with them every Sunday morning. This breakfast usually consists of a very large, honest sandwich and a pint of good coffee. But a placard displayed at the front door yesterday announcing that a piece of pumpkin pie was to be added to the bill of fare brought out a somewhat larger and more devout-looking congregation. Mr. Kirkland is a good talker, but believes that talk is cheap, and talks very little at these meetings. There is a great deal of good singing, interspersed with prayer, then a chapter in the Scriptures is read, with a brief comment, and then every one frees his mind. After that comes the breakfast. During his Scripture lesson yesterday morning Mr. Kirkland made a feeling reference to his missing pants. He said he had seen the time when he would have mellowed the head of the thief that stole his clothes. But since he became a Christian he had cherished no resentments toward his enemies. He didn't know but the man might be in the congregation then; and if he was he wanted to assure him of his forgiveness. He couldn't exactly offer him his "cloak also," as he was destitute of such a garment, but he would promise him that, if he would make himself known, he would have the pants cut to fit him and endeavor to get him a job so that he could live without stealing. In the course of the meeting the janitor also spoke and expressed the same forgiving feelings toward the sneak. He said that the loss was a heavy one to him, but that in the providence of God it had already been more than made up to him from an entirely unexpected source.

The breakfast was an interesting scene. About 160 men received a meal, which, compared with their usual diet, was sumptuous. The pies were uncommonly good, and the congregation evidently enjoyed them almost as much as they did the prayers and hymns.

No one need suppose that because Mr. Kirkland feeds his flock with sandwiches and pies that the attention of his congregation is diverted from spiritual things by it. The meeting yesterday morning was one of deep solemnity. It is doubtful whether there was another church in the city where there was more tender feeling, more sorrow for sin, and more real longings for a better life than there were yesterday at the Church of the Holy Sandwich.

FREE FLOWERS.

THE SOUTH PARK CLEARING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.

The work of clearing out the flower-beds in the South Park system will begin this morning on the Drexel boulevard, and, during its progress, which will extend over two or three days, the generous custom of giving away to the first comers all plants not needed for seeding will be observed. There are altogether some 250,000 flowering and foliage plants, comprising innumerable varieties, in the Drexel boulevard, Fifty-first street, and in Jackson and East Park. Of these not above one-tenth will be removed to the green-houses, so that the distribution to the public will be very liberal. Although the work of uprooting them begins three or four weeks later than last year, to the ordinary observer it appears that it might be deferred another week or two. Very many of the plants are still in flower, as radiant and fragrant as in midsummer. The genial sunshine and warm winds of the last few weeks, from which their unwonted hardiness has been derived, are causes that are accountable also for the absence of autumn tints from the tree foliage. Except the creeper family, the leaves of which are a vivid crimson, the leaves of hardly a tree in the park have yet been touched by the pencil of frost. They are, in fact, a second growth forced by the unseasonably warm weather, and, in the opinion of the park gardener, will not in gorgeous colors give notice that their time has come to fall, but will simply turn black, curl up, and rot in less than the usual time.

A JAPANESE DINNER IN LONDON.

One of the latest additions to the attractions of the Health Exhibition is the Japanese restaurant, where a real Japanese dinner, prepared by native cooks, and served in Japanese fashion, is to be had for four shillings. The Japanese cuisine has no strange meats to offer, comparable to bird's-nest soup or bêche de mer, and the menu is calculated to satisfy the curiosity rather than the appetite of a hungry Briton. The first soup—there are two, one at the beginning and one at the end—is delicious; not unlike the stock of Julienne or gravy soup, but with an added flavor worth knowing. The little bowl of rice is very much what a teacupful of plain rice, well boiled, would be at any English table; but the wine of the country, which one is invited to take with it, is rather like cowslip mixed with indifferent Sauterne. The small platter of salmon and prawns is tasty enough, and the cucumber, with shredded shrimps, or something like them, in a separate bowl, needs no improvement, but the whole does not go well with a cupful of substance looking like haricot beans beautifully boiled and well sugared. A nice piece of fried fish, sole or whiting—have they soles in Japan?—served with exquisit sauce, is followed by the second soup, which completes the repast. There is a novel sensation in finding one's food served on porcelain or papier maché, which looks as if it came from the drawing-room rather than the kitchen, and there is the pleasing perplexity of trying to eat with chopsticks, and finding one's self as clumsy as one's neighbors, until hunger compels a demand for a fork. It may be added that the cosmopolitan champagne goes admirably with the dinner, and that during the later hours of the evening the tables are crowded; but we must repeat that it is curiosity rather than hunger which is satisfied.—*London Standard.*

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Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

THE CHURCHES.

Bishop McLaren Preaches at the Consecration of Grace Episcopal Church.

Prof. Swing Discusses the Two Forces of Good and Evil—Dr. Thomas on Faith.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson Describes the Forms of Christian Slavery—Other Sermons.

GRACE EPISCOPAL.

FORMAL CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH—SERMON BY BISHOP M'LAREN.

Grace Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke has been rector for twenty-five years, was consecrated by Bishop McLaren yesterday morning in the presence of a large congregation. The altar, reading-desk, and candelabra were tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers and festoons of evergreens. The Bishop was met at the entrance of the church by the rector, clergy, church-wardens, and vestrymen, who marched in procession down the aisle to the chancel, repeating the Twenty-fourth Psalm.

A. Tracy Lay, on the part of the vestry, read the articles of donation and endowment, which he presented to the Bishop. The Bishop then read the service for the consecration of churches, in the course of which the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke read the Sentence of Consecration, which the Bishop laid on the altar. The words of consecration were then pronounced by the Bishop, who thereafter went through the order for morning prayer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the Rev. George Todd, and the Rev. Dr. Stone.

Bishop McLaren then preached an appropriate sermon from the text:

Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mispeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.—*I. Sam., vii., 12.*

"Though this church," said the preacher, "is for the first time consecrated today, it has for many years been dedicated to sacred purposes. It has not been your own until now, but nevertheless it is surrounded with the tenderest associations of which Christian feeling is capable. This is not a formal service but the suitable culmination of long years of earnest work and usefulness. When Grace Church first started it was the day of small things—it was but a tender and fragile sprout, for which no man could have predicted such a remarkable growth and prosperity."

The Bishop then referred at length to the various agencies by which the church had been exerting its influence on the community around. Grace Church, like the Anglo-American Church in general, had not voiced itself with scenes of fanatical excitement and Quixotism, but had quietly and silently done a work which he could not begin to measure. The Anglo-American Episcopal Church had good grounds for hopefulness at the present day. It did not make emotion the test of salvation, and consequently had not to resort to unusual means to keep up the ferment of excitement. It produced none of that kind of religion which made a man appear to be soaring to the seventh heaven yesterday, and then groveling in immorality today. Their church looked to the objective as well as the subjective in religion, and while on the one hand it did to depreciate religious feelings, it did not, on the other, attach too much importance to forms and ceremonies. Men were not asked in their church to give assent to a mass of man-made theology, but directed to the great historic truths of Christianity and the duties to which these truths predicated. There was little of the evanescent that makes a noise in the world and the sensation that is only temporary. Their progress was of that true kind which did not register itself in the papers, nor live by blowing its own trumpet.

The Bishop in closing referred to the rector as a man, who, during his twenty-five years' incumbrance, had gained the respect, confidence, and affections of the people. It was no light work for a man to be pastor of the same flock for twenty-five years in Chicago, where there was so much migration from one parish to another, and so much of that strange faculty for usurping the function of teacher and exhorter. He trusted that the church which had been consecrated today would never be devoted to other than sacred purposes.

THE FAITH LIFE.

DR. THOMAS DISCUSSES QUESTIONS OF BELIEF AND DOUBT.

Dr. Thomas preached yesterday at the People's Church on: "Questions About the Religious Faith Life."

In some of its many forms, with various results, the subject of religion came to all. Many were troubled with doubts, often with a positive unbelief. It was hardly to be supposed that these doubts arose from a mental perverseness or from any happiness that could arise from such a state of mind, for in other things these people were ready to believe upon evidence even where the facts presented were not pleasant. That fact went to show that in other things the mind was made for truth; truth for the mind. People used to believe upon authority, being told that certain things were so the statements were on that ground accepted. What the priest said was final. Today thoughtful people were willing to respect the learning of the clergy and the voice of the church so far as they were worthy of respect, but the age of authority had gone forever. Now men appealed not to men but to the truth itself, the truth as it commends itself to the individual conscience. The mistake of the present generation was in supposing that the old conceptions of religious faith were the real, the only foundations of faith; that to deny them is to deny religion. It was another mistake to suppose that all the mysteries of religion must be explained. It was proper to have the faith in which a man is to walk made plain, but there must be some of the unattainable and unknowable in religion as in everything else about us. To know how sweet it is to be free one must stand in the place of the learner and witness the unfolding of the law of love. With the little that we know religion should be trusted as everything else is, the man with a purpose to live his religion, leaving off the wrong and turning earnestly to the right, exalting all he has of truth and setting an example of kindness in the home and society. The trustful soul would see all the darkness melting in the daylight of God.

GOOD AND EVIL.

PROF. SWING FINDS THAT THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER.

Prof. David Swing preached at the Central Church yesterday morning on "Good and Evil." He said that from the time the world began there had been an incessant warfare between the two, and it was a mystery that the 1,200,000,000 of people of the earth were still engaged in this same contest. The good was always opposed by the evil, the evil by the good. The missionaries were preaching the lessons of Christ in India, but whisky and revolvers were following the religion. The cat and horse theology of the East Indian might pass away, but drunkenness was making Calcutta like New York. The natives were abandoning their old philosophy, but in the new age of reason the native brain was vexed with such new questions as how to raise more wheat than is grown in the United States, how to be a railroad official or a merchant king. Thus the warfare went on continually, and whenever one evil was mastered a new one sprang up. It was like the war with the dragon seen in St. John's vision of the clouds. The dragon was a beast invented to personify the essence of evil, and poetry had also invented the Angel Michael to represent the good or moral influence by which his progress is opposed.

The western nations had found the light of art and the light of manufactures, but their gains must pass through the hands of gamblers. The cabins of the beautiful steamships are filled with men who bet on the daily progress of the magnificent instrument. The railway coaches of this golden age are often filled with men who belong to the age of Nero. Paris was said to be at once the heaven and the hell. Thus with one lame foot progress had ever made her way. The dark ages had to go without the Bible, but they also went without whisky. In the railroad trains of today one man carried his book and another his flask. The country was made and injured by the railroads. An English publication had not long since contained the statement that only one railroad in the United States had had an honorable life from the start, and the glory of almost every flying train is tarnished by its history. As modern vice wore no cloak it needed no poetry to speak about it.

The story of Adam and Eve is the history of the race. We were all in the garden and could choose between the good and evil. Others passed out when our generation filed into the garden. It was formerly held that only Adam and Eve had lived in the garden, and that we had inherited their sin. Better than such a theory is the one that we are all in the garden. It would be a pity to charge upon Eve the sin of our lives. We had the same right to make the choice of good or evil that she had, and the millions of church people had long enough laid the sin upon Adam. They were too ready to seek some antideluvian excuse for their own wrongs. It is an emblematic story, and the gall of bitterness which came of their misdeeds was the same that awaits other transgressors today. The garden was full today of human beings, some sitting, some standing, some dying, and some moving on towards eternal life, every heart having the right to choose its own course. The story of Adam and Eve in the beginning of the Bible, and the vision of John, reported at the close, were one. Men once discussed the question how God had ever permitted evil to get into the world, but this led to the other question as to how he had permitted the good to exist, and the inquiry was abandoned, it being agreed to accept the world as it is, with its beauty and deformity, its laughter and its tears.

In the long wanderings of futurity the dragon might dwindle and leave the world all bright in its millennial glory, for the world was unquestionably growing better. Philanthropists continue to rise up like palm-trees in the desert. After Socrates and Pluto had come Jesus Christ. In the dark age in which He came Herod and Pilate had feared and Felix trembled when He taught "Blessed are the pure in heart," and "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." While in the remote ages there were always men of virtue whose songs and voices had risen above the din of battle, mankind had steadily refused to have a good or beautiful world. Art in perfect beauty must fight against art in low sensuality, and for every canvas of beauty the dragon had set up a canvas of low sensuality. For every pure Virgil there was a Horace with a black page, for every Thomas à Kempis a Rabelais. A man in a good business in a new country would steal more than another in a bad business in an old country. Give him the right to vote and he stuffs the ballot-box. It was a clear case of knowing the better and selecting the worse. The majority of the followers grew less every year, so one could imagine a golden age some time to come. There was another side to the picture. No tongue could tell the virtue of the world or count the multitude in pursuit of good. The good would be preserved and the evil winnowed out. While the end must come with a triumph for the Son of God, the evidence of His personal return was wanting.

CHRISTIAN SLAVERY.

ITS VARIOUS PHASES SET FORTH BY THE REV. S. J. M'PHERSON.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson preached last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church the third of a series of sermons on "Some Neglected Points for Christian Voters," his subject being "Existing Slaveries in the United States." The text was:

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—*John, viii., 31-32.*

Slavery, said the speaker, which was the unwarrantable subjection of one to another, had always been an anomaly in our country. It had not primarily been derived from the sanction of law, but from the selfishness of human nature, which always played its tattoo. It arose from the ambition of mastery and the desire to live through the sweat of another's brow. One almost inevitable tendency that retarded the spread of civilization arose from the peculiar mixtures of race in our country. Blood was thicker than water, and nationality was only an enlarged love of self. It was not strange that the different nationalities and races in our country should develop some forms of slavery, but rather that we should be so free from slavery as we are. Who could harmonize the aborigines, the Mongolians, and the Africans into one harmonious Christian system? The Indians numbered 44,000 in 1880, and yet they were all herded on reservations, which they never chose, deprived of the rights of civil law, and pauperized by a system of state relief. The Mongolians in 1880 numbered 105,000, of whom three-fourths were in one State. They had increased by 42,000 in ten years and 71,000 in twenty years. Some said that large numbers of them sold out their freedom before coming by contracting out to companies. Our Government had been intimidated by a hoodlum mob to declare the Golden Gates closed for ten years, while no other port in the Union was shut to even dynamite plotters and Government paupers from other countries. He pitied the Christianity that bulwarked itself behind tyrannical law. Such despotism was better for Turkey than America, and more characteristic of Mahomet than Jesus Christ. There were seven millions of Africans in the United States, of whom seventy-five out of every 100 were the absolute slaves of illiteracy. Since emancipation the negroes had degenerated in morality. Every seventh man in the population was an African, and that race was increasing out of all proportion to other races here.

Class slavery, as shown in the worship of Mammon, was another menace to our civilization. Even our churches were not clear of it, for the best as well as the worst of us could not leave our sinful natures outside the church door. Ecclesiastical slavery was far too abundant. The Roman Catholic Church was growing enormously rich here, while exercising the most absolute despotism known in our free country. A similar despotism was found in the newer hierarchy of Mormonism, which claimed, like Roman Catholicism, the most absolute power over all its votaries, both in this world and the next. Slavery, too, was no less unknown among the Protestant sects. What an affront to the loving Savior and a delight to the grinning Devil it was to see Protestant Christianity drawn and quartered among contesting sects. It was no remedy to pass from one sect to another, and if one stepped from all sects, he only added another to the list. Seceders tried to extract the mote from each others' eyes by mustard plasters and vitriol lotions. We should remember that positive convictions and charitable temper were not incompatible.

The preacher closed with a brief reference to moral slaveries. He rejoiced in the agitation against the curse of strong drink, while deprecating many of the methods adopted by temperance reformers as erroneous in principle and hurtful to other moral interests. The emancipation of criminals and the subject of discharged convicts was an important subject which was receiving only fitful and sentimental consideration. The most deadly slavery of all was lust. It ruined not only the character and health, but the eternal hopes of its victims. To neglect this vice while pointing out others was mere prudery. The fundamental cause of all these slaveries lay in sin against God. The remedy lay not on moral reform, but was to be reached through Jesus and His Gospel—the universal emancipation for all mankind.

FAST TRAVEL.

THE REV. T. E. GREEN TAKES THE RAILROAD WAR ON WHICH TO POINT A MORAL.

At the Eighth Presbyterian Church last night the Rev. Thomas E. Green preached on "Cut Rates to All Points West." His text was:

So he paid the fare thereof and went.—*Jonah i., 3.*

This verse, Mr. Green said, gave the only evidence to the people of the nineteenth century that 3,000 years ago transportation companies exacted a tariff from all passengers over their lines. The sacred writer should also have stated in this connection to what extent it was then customary to water stock. Jonah had taken the journey indicated in the text in opposition to God's will, and he found it eventually the most expensive trip of his life. In like manner a young man had gone to Omaha a few days since on a cut rate, but when that young man had paid $20 to return where he paid $1 going, he learned to his sorrow that he should look before he leaped—that he should count the cost before he took the cheap road in his journey of life.

The majority of men in this world were traveling on cut rates to the objects of their ambitions. On bicycles, wheelbarrows, velocipedes, and railway trains, men were doing their best to get at the foot of the spiritual mount. Right was the up-grade and wrong was the down-grade of this hill. The men who paid the most for traveling went the farthest and accomplished the most. The men who sowed most in this life would reap most bountifully in the life to come. The short cuts which genius was supposed to make in attaining success were generally dishonest, only the long, steady work—the long passage and the full fare—was the means by which the honest man got the object of his ambition. Under the guise of genius many men were trying to steal the rewards of perseverance. In the wilderness Christ was offered a cut rate by the Devil, but He chose the long, hard, costly journey, which footsore and weary He pursued for three years. Today the Devil was offering a cut rate to every ambitious man. Thousands of young men were giving their birthrights of honor and purity for the Devil's mess of pottage. Sin was the great promiser of cut rates. Every youth, however, should remember, if he accept one of those rates, that the young man who went to Omaha for $1 paid $20 to get back. The awful expense of the cut rate would be shown on the books of the Judgment-Day. Then the hours, the days, the months, the years, the decades of wasted time and lost opportunities would be on the debtor's side of the account.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A SERMON BY THE REV. M. M. PARKHURST FULL OF GOOD ADVICE.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, pastor of Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening preached to young men, selecting for his subject, "Take Your Choice." He chose for his text:

Ask what I shall give thee.—*I. Kings., iii., 5.*

The preacher opened his discourse with a word-picture of the view of Jerusalem from the spot where was deposited the "memorial pillars" of the pilgrims visiting the Holy City. It was to this spot that Solomon came to offer sacrifices to Jehovah. This was Gibeon. One night, while asleep, the Lord appeared to him in a dream and put to him the question in the text. Thus God came to us all. Every noble impulse was the act of God. Thus hunger was an impulse, and told us what to do. Prayer to God was an inspiration from God. Our souls lay dormant until by the inspiration of God they were incited to speak. Every hope of the soul was a direct blessing from God. Solomon seemed to have been ready, even as he went to sleep thinking of his weakness and God's greatness, to ask for that which he most needed, yet he was humble, for he responded, "I am but a little child." So he asked God to give him an understanding heart to judge his people, that he might discern between good and bad. He asked for wisdom, in fact, not knowledge. Wisdom was not knowledge, but the use of it. Solomon knew all nature, yet what he most desired was the power to see right from wrong, and God gave it to him. Most men failed through life from want of courage and perseverance. The difficulty was in the outset. Such men should seek God to help them. There were very few men but who might make a success if they would only exercise the judgment God had given them, for He gave every man a choice. As a child the choice has to be made between God and the world, and if he chooses right he will succeed. In his future career he has only to respond to the Great Master's interrogation, "Ask what I shall give thee," and so surely would God help him; that is, if the choice was one that God could prosper. If he asked for wisdom God would give it to him; and not only so, but do as he did with Solomon—bestow riches upon him. The right choice will then have been made. To so succeed let every young man make his peace with God and gain the prize of a worthy, good, and faithful servant.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

Over One.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is a plurality over one or over all candidates?
C. A. N.

No.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me if a person can cast his first ballot, having just become of age, regardless of the time he has been in the State, county, ward, etc.?
J. C. R.

No.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I came to this country in September, 1879, being then 19 years of age. By taking out papers at once can I vote at the coming election?
INQUIRER.

Write to Mr. St. John.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is the meaning of a "St. John drink"? I heard one man ask another to come have a "St. John drink," and I did not know whether he referred to whisky or water.
IGNORAMUS.

Will Not Be Known for Several Days.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you if possible kindly inform me what Foraker's majority in Ohio was at the late election? I am desirous of knowing, as I am a stakeholder of a bet on the State ticket and want to be in a position to decide it soon.
W. W. EGGLESTON.

Plurality.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Wednesday, Oct. 15, is an editorial headed "Ohio 20,000 Republican," and in it it is stated that the Democrats in 1882 carried the State by over 19,000 majority. Will you please state whether a majority over the Republican vote is meant, or a majority over all?
A READER.

(1) No. (2) Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Please inform me through your columns whether a foreigner who is serving in the State militia is entitled to vote without having resided here five years; also, if it is necessary for an alien who has been in the country over the specified time to take out naturalization papers, being also in the militia, before being able to vote?
W.

Where He Can Vote.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As one of the Board of Registration, I would like to know on what grounds you answer yes to the question of a man who asked whether, having lived two years in the ward and twenty-seven days in the Seventh District, he was entitled to vote, when the law states that he must have been thirty days in the voting precinct. We have a case of the same kind, and refused to register him. If we are wrong, I would be glad to know it.
A. V. BRONSON.

[Where this man has a right to vote was not stated, for he did not give the necessary information. But the courts have held that if a man moves from one election district to another immediately before election-day he does not lose his vote. This man is entitled to vote in that district from which he moved into the Seventh.]

NICK OF TIME.

Political Results of the Past in Just the Shape Wanted for the Present.

In the way of a handy little book to carry about one's person these red-hot final days of the campaign, for instant reference, there is no publication to compare with the pocket edition of the B. & O. Red Book recently out. To receive a copy the only requisit is the inclosing of a stamp with address to C. K. Lord, G. P. A. of the B. & O., Baltimore, and once in possession it would be hazarding little if anything to express the belief it would not be parted with for a good many times the value of the stamp. The Red Book covers all the States in the Union, gives in terse but comprehensible form full details of the last Presidential, State, Congressional, and Legislative elections, answering almost every question one could ask. More than this, there is a statement with each State showing in brief the result of every Presidential election since admission into the Union, together with Electoral vote and other data, all arranged in complete form and with an eye to clean and artistic effect truly commendable.

A DUMB FRIEND'S RETURN.

Myrtle: In the early summer Eddie Howard had a present of a starling. It was a young bird when it was given him. The mother had been accidentally killed, leaving three little fledglings in the nest. Eddie accepted his present on the condition that he was to be very kind to the little motherless bird and do the best he could to keep it alive. It took a great deal of care at first, but Eddie was very fond of pets and he was quite willing to give all needed attention. The bird lived, grew, and became very interesting. Eddie kept it at first in a cage, but it became so tame and so fond of its master that he allowed it to follow him all over the house, and afterward he ventured to let it go with him in the open air. For a long time the bird never wandered away from the vicinity of the house, and seemed entirely happy with its human companions. But to the surprise and grief of the entire family, when the wild birds went away southward in the autumn Eddie's starling was missing, and they knew that he must have been killed or had gone with the migrating birds to some Southern home. Eddie grieved for his loss, and it was many weeks before he could look at the empty cage without a pang of sorrow. One day after the winter snows came, Eddie, sitting at the window, saw something fluttering in the bushes close to the wall. He ran out to see what it was, and to his delight found his own dear little starling nearly perished with the cold. To whatever summer regions it had migrated its little heart had pined for the old places and its old friends, and the homesickness had brought it all the long journey back to its master's arms once more. Eddie was a happier boy than he had been for many weeks when he carried his pet triumphantly into the house and exhibited him to the family circle.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

A FOOL AT FLINT.

The Bourbon Boss of Michigan Writes Himself Down an Ass.

Reviving Stale Lies and Threatening to Boycott South Bend, Ind., Manufacturers.

The Latter Show that Their Employes Are Free Men and Defy the Wolverine Boss.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—An illustration of the sublimity of Bourbon cheek has come to light in the Democratic attempt to bulldoze the Oliver Chilled-Plow Works and the Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company of this city. Jerome Eddy of Flint, Mich., is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of that State. Recently he addressed the following impertinent letter to both these prominent manufacturing establishments:

A CREEK OF FLINT.

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 11.—*Oliver Chilled-Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.*—MESSRS.: We have received from your city complaints from Democratic voters that you attempt to influence their action upon election-day. A member of our committee was through South Bend a short time ago, and made careful inquiries into this charge, and from what he learned, the impression certainly exists that the charge is well founded. To make it more definit, it is stated that your employés are given to understand that any man late to work or absent election-day will forfeit his position, and that after they go to work, influence is brought to bear upon them to vote the Republican ticket, and that those who intend to vote that ticket and work for it are permitted to get off and go to the polls. This charge has even been made to our public press; and we have with difficulty suppressed it until we hear from you. You have thousands of customers in this State, many of whom sympathize with the Democratic cause. It seems to me that if such a charge as that is getting abroad, especially among laboringmen, it would have a very serious effect upon your standing as employers, and upon your business. It it be untrue, a wise action, to disarm all suspicions and calumny, would be to shut down for a half-day, or day, in order to permit all your employés to vote freely and deliberately; and to also issue to your men a short address, to the effect that they are at perfect liberty to vote as they see fit. I should think such a course would be dictated by policy, as well as by fairness; for, as you know, four years ago the Democrats of Indiana, and Michigan especially, were very indignant at several South Bend concerns for influencing their employés. Whether you did or not, I am of course unable to say personally; but from what we heard in your city it would seem as though a certain amount of influence had been brought to bear upon them. Certainly a feeling of indignation exists.

If you adopt my suggestions as to closing down and issuing an address, kindly let me hear from you at once, and we will take the greatest pains to have all unpleasant charges and items suppressed in our Michigan press. I certainly think some assurance is due the Democrats of South Bend and Indiana, and that you will not attempt in any way to influence your employés, and that it is due your friends and customers in this State, as South Bend is so close to the border, that its effect reaches us. An immediate reply will greatly oblige yours very respectfully,
JEROME EDDY.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

To this impudent letter the Oliver Chilled-Plow Works immediately mailed the following reply:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 13.—*Jerome Eddy, Esq., Flint, Mich.*—DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication 11th inst., and, in replying to the same, please understand that we do so in accordance with that rule of courtesy which dictates proper attention to all communications received by us, and not because we recognize your right to interfere in our business or make suggestions regarding the conduct of the same.

We notice by the printed heading of your letter that you are Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, and, although your letter is not signed as such, the presumption is fair that you write in your official capacity. Acting upon this presumption, we shall endeavor to treat your communication fairly and to meet the charges made against us.

Permit us to say, first, that the implied threat to have all "unpleasant charges and items" published in the columns of the Michigan press in case we do not accede to your request, will have no influence upon us whatever, and we shall continue to conduct our business in our own way, as we have for many years past, without regard to the wishes of any political party or its managers.

THE CHARGES DENIED AND THE DEMOCRATS AFRAID TO INVESTIGATE THEM.

You say "we have received from your city complaints from Democratic voters that you [we] attempt to influence their action upon election-day"; that "a member of our committee was through South Bend a short time ago and made careful inquiries into this charge, and from what he can learn the impression certainly exists that the charge is well founded." Allow us to remark that if your representative really wished to arrive at the facts in the case it would have been only fair on his part to have called upon us. He would have been allowed free and unrestricted access to our works, could have talked with the men himself, and arrived at a conclusion without accepting ex-parte testimony given by interested parties. Once for all we say *that this and similar charges are utterly without foundation.* Our men vote as they please, and we exercise or attempt to exercise no undue influence upon them.

Two years ago these same charges were brought to the attention of the Democratic Legislature of our State and a great deal of bluster was indulged in, but when we respectfully asked for an official investigation the Republicans voted for and the Democrats voted against it, and there being a large Democratic majority our petition was tabled and never resurrected, showing conclusively that there was no foundation for the charges. This ought to be satisfactory to our Democratic friends (yourself in particular, who show such disinterested anxiety for our business success), but we do not indulge the hope that it will, and for some months we shall expect to hear the charges repeated and attempts made to injure our business in consequence.

WHY THE PLOWMAKERS ARE REPUBLICANS.

That there has been a change in the political affiliations of a great many of our men in the last four years is a fact, and a large number who formerly voted the Democratic ticket are now acting with the Republicans. This has been largely brought about by the free-trade policy of the Democratic party, the tendency of which is to act against the best interests of the laboring classes, and this having become apparent to our men they have become earnest Republicans.

As a further incentive to their change of politics, the defalcation of our Democratic City Treasurer some years ago, with the attempt to cover up same by leading Democrats of this city, has had an important influence. Possibly you may not assent to this view of the case, but we believe it to be true nevertheless, and we hope you will accept our statement with becoming resignation.

As before stated, we do not recognize your right to suggest the conduct of our business, and to that part of your letter we shall make no reply. We fully and gratefully appreciate the favor shown us by the intelligent and progressive farmers of Michigan, and granting to them the right to vote as they please, we shall continue to furnish them the best goods we know how to manufacture without in the least undertaking to dictate to them how they shall conduct their affairs or with what political party they shall act. Very respectfully,
OLIVER CHILLED-PLOW WORKS.

SHORT AND TART.

The Studebaker Bros.' reply was short and tart. The officious Eddy was answered as follows:

OFFICE STUDEBAKER BROS.' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Oct. 15.—*Jerome Eddy, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Flint, Mich.*—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th is at hand. We note by yesterday's South Bend *Tribune* that the same letter was sent by you to the Oliver Chilled-Plow Works of this city. Their reply, also published, we heartily indorse. We fully appreciate your position. You are working for political effect, and we realize that whatever our reply, however fair or just from an independent or unbiased standpoint, short of compliance with your wishes would not satisfy you. We will only add that our employés are free men, in every sense of the word, and they vote as they please, without solicitude as to the influence their vote will have on their employment by us. Whoever asserts the contrary insults their manhood and bears false witness against the facts. Your thinly-disguised threat of boycotting has no force with us. We regard this portion of your letter as an impertinence, and will simply say in reply to it that about a matter so purely personal to our business we tolerate no outside interference. Yours truly,
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

MARRIAGES.

ROWLEY—LULL—Oct. 17, 1884, at Chicago, by William M. Lawrence, D. D., Forest S. Rowley of Canton, D. T., and Effie L. Lull of Chicago.

DEATHS.

BETTS—At her residence, 2724 Fifth-av., Annie McCarthy, dearly beloved wife of Patrick H. Betts. Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Dubuque and Sioux City (Ia.) papers please copy.

TURNER—Mrs. E. J. Turner. Services at Gleason's Hall, 25 Bishop-court, at [illegible] Monday, Oct. 20.

DICKEY—Oct. 18, H. L. Dickey, aged [illegible] years. Funeral Monday, Oct. 20, at residence of [illegible], Austin, Cook County, Ill.
☞ Watertown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CLASSEN—Alice, beloved wife of J. M. Classen, Oct. 18, aged 23 years. Funeral at 10 a. m., Oct. 20, by carriages from residence, 79 Barber-st., to Holy Family Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DEWOLF—At his residence, 20 North Ashland-av., near corner of Lake-st., Oct. 19 at 3 a. m., [illegible] E. DeWolf, M. D., aged 42 years 2 months and [illegible]. Funeral services will take place Wednesday at [illegible] m. at his late residence. Carriages to vault at Rosehill Cemetery.

EWERS—Sunday, Oct. 19, at his home, [illegible] st., of Bright's disease, William Ewers, in his [illegible] year. Funeral from his late residence Tuesday at [illegible] o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

FORBES—Oct. 19, Gertrude, infant daughter of Katie and Jones Forbes, aged 3 weeks and 3 days. Funeral Monday, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, from [illegible] South Morgan-st. to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

SIXTH WARD INDEPENDENTS WILL assemble this evening at Hein's Hall, corner Fourteenth-st. and Hoyne-av. The Hon. John F. Finerty, William Kasper, Anton Pugler, and [illegible] Kennedy will address the meeting. All friends are invited.

SEVENTH WARD WEST-END REPUBLICAN Club will meet tonight at the [illegible] Hotel. The Hon. John F. Finerty, Capt. P. [illegible] and others will speak.

SEVENTH WARD INDEPENDENT BLAINE, Logan, and Finerty mass-meeting at Silver Leaf Grove this evening at 8 p. m. Ogden-av. and [illegible] st. cars. R. T. McElherne and others will address the meeting. The Hon. John F. Finerty will be there. "He speaks for the Nation."

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Seventeenth Ward is making preparations for a grand ratification meeting, to be held [illegible] 21 at Bowman's Hall. Special efforts will be made by the members of the club to bring out the young men on the occasion, and inspire them with more enthusiasm for the success of the Republican party.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Third District Republican Congressional Committee this evening in Justice Scully's office, 134 West Madison-st., to act upon the resignation of the Hon. George R. Davis, the Republican nominee for member of Congress of said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club meet at the corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts. Monday evening at 8 p. m. Good speakers will address the club.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock at No. [illegible] Twelfth-st.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS—

RECEPTION BADGE.

Buy the "Plumed Knight" and "Black Eagle" badge, designed by Alice E. Mitchell, author of the songs "Jim and Jack," "Plumed Knight." Badges and songs for sale at wholesale by Foster [illegible], 22 East Washington-st., Chicago. Badges [illegible]. Five hundred songs for $5. Country orders promptly filled. Badges and songs at retail, South Side, MacDonald & Co., 55 Washington-st. West Side, [illegible] C. Boyd, 163 South Halsted-st.

THE REV. THOMAS HUGHES, S. J., WILL lecture at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association Wednesday evening on "The Verdict of Science on the Origin of Life."

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Will sell AT AUCTION
Monday, Oct. 20,
A very fine line of Choice Retailing
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Good enough for any retailer.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
Dry Goods Department,
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Oct. 23, 9:30 a. m.
Both these offerings will again be very large and well assorted, with various classes of merchandise that are strictly in keeping with the present wants of the trade. The schedule is Positively Peremptory, and, in the presence of any demand whatever, will be sold to the highest bidder—Carpets, Clothing, Hosiery, Cloaks, Jerseys, Flannels, Gloves, Underwear, Blankets, Overcoats, Oil-Cloths, Knit Goods, Hats and Caps, Leggins, Cutlery.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Oct. 22,
COMMENCING AT 9:30 A. M.,
We shall sell AT AUCTION,
1,000 Cases Custom-Made
Boots & Shoes,
And 300 Cases Asstd.
RUBBERS.
Consigned from large and well-known manufacturers who are pinched for money and must realize.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
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Cabinet Letter File.
Over twelve thousand sold the first year! Over 30,000 Nationals now in use by parties who have discarded other makes. The National is the most perfect Letter File ever made. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY
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OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS
Positively and permanently cured with Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies. Patients successfully treated at home. Difficult cases specially treated at Dwight. OPIUM SMOKERS cured in two weeks. 10,000 cures. Books free. Call on or address THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.
THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 50 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The [illegible] NATURE "Dehaut" [illegible] pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue St. Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M.,
FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., October 13, 1884.
Sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a system of water works at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to be opened at said post Nov. 10, 1884. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Quartermaster's Office at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and at Fort Niagara, N. Y.
P. G. WOOD,
First Lieut. Second Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces,' Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY at KRANZ, [illegible] State-st.

CANDY [illegible] by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible] Madison-st.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

The Third District Contestants Return and Give Their Views on the Outcome.

Congressman Finerty Addresses Two Second District Meetings—Disgraceful Ruffianism.

The German Democratic Mass-Meeting Not a Success—General Campaign Work.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

RETURN OF THE CONTESTANTS FROM NEW YORK—VIEWS ON THE OUTCOME.

The fast train over the Fort Wayne yesterday morning brought back Congressman Davis, "Long" Jones, George B. Swift, and William T. Mason from the New York arbitration. A number of their friends were at the depot to meet them with condolence or congratulation, as the case might be.

Mr. Mason was, of course, feeling very well satisfied with the results of the New York meeting, although, he said, he realized that two weeks of very hard work lay before him. Regarding the action of the committee there were two propositions before it. First, had the April convention the right to select a new Congressional Committee to call the fall convention? After an hour's deliberation it was decided that from the precedents the spring convention had no such right, and that a majority or minority of the old committee, acting as such, were fully empowered to call the nominating convention. The second question concerned the regularity of the two conventions, which was also decided in his favor. "If my supporters are my friends," said Mr. Mason, "there will be no overriding of their former opponents, but all will be treated fairly and squarely." He had no doubt of the ultimate action of the County Executive Committee. He and Mr. Davis had submitted their respective claims to an impartial tribunal. The tribunal had decided in his favor. The committee would see that in justice, he was now entitled to the support of all Republicans, however their previous inclinations may have been. Mr. Davis, he understood, would go into the canvass for him and advocate his election from now on.

MR. SWIFT DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Swift was naturally not at all pleased with the result, which he confessed was a great surprise. "It was the old question," said he, "of 5 to 2. The committee seemed predisposed against Mr. Davis from the start. While I can understand why the Davis convention was pronounced irregular, I cannot see how that gives the nomination to Mr. Mason. In the committee-room Mr. Davis was asked several times if he did not admit some irregularities in his convention, but he strongly denied it each time. On the contrary, when Mr. Mason was asked the same question he laughingly replied he could see irregularities in both conventions. What I am unable to see is this: How Mr. Mason could have been declared the regular nominee, admitting the irregularities of each convention. Mr. Davis fully explained to the committee that the changes in the Congressional Committee in the spring were made, not at his suggestion, but against his wish. The fight in the Eleventh Ward was on this change as much as anything else, and the delegates were determined that Mr. Hair should be removed. The same is true of the Fourteenth Ward."

"How do you view the action of the Executive Committee in deciding in Mr. Davis' favor, and ignoring the arbitration?"

"Mr. Davis is not the man to go into an arbitration and not abide by its result. This ends his candidacy. I have been out of town, so that I do not know the local feeling, but for myself I am in favor of accepting the New York decision. Mr. Mason can undoubtedly be elected. The district is 3,000 Republican, easily enough."

Mr. Swift on the whole seemed inclined to accept the outcome philosophically. While it was entirely different from what he had expected, he apparently took the defeat good naturedly as one of the ups and downs of politics.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS PHILOSOPHICAL.

"What are you going to do about it now?" was asked of Mr. Davis.

"I am going to send my letter of resignation to the Central Committee today."

"Will you deal any with the history of the case or the arbitration in your letter?"

"Not at all. I shall simply tender my resignation in as few words as possible. The history of the case is well known, and comment is unnecessary. Of course I was as much surprised as anyone over the finding of the court, but I had agreed to settle the matter that way, and now I am not a candidate. Nevertheless the committee appointed by the convention which nominated me is the regular committee still, the arbitration being purely an affair of my own in that particular."

"Will you advise that committee now to put Mr. Mason on the ticket in your stead?"

"I shall advise nothing."

"It has been said that you are to speak for Mr. Mason in the district?"

"I am to speak in the district, and I shall work and vote for the straight Republican ticket."

"Have you any fault to find with the manner in which the arbitrators performed their duty?"

"Well, I thought we were allowed too little time for argument in the evening—only an hour between the two of us—and I did not think it exactly right that 'Long' Jones should be allowed in the court. He was alone with the arbitrators about half an hour, and I told Mason when Jones was sent for that I did not think it altogether fair that Jones should be called upon and not George Swift. I do not know what was asked of Jones or what he said."

"What effect will this have upon the nomination of E. A. Blodgett for member of the State Board of Equalization?"

"Mr. Mason agreed before we started for New York that in the event of his winning the case Marshall Carter, who was nominated for a member of the board by the Mason convention, should at once resign. Carter, I understand, had consented, and I have no doubt but that he will withdraw inside of twenty-four hours."

"I do not care so much on my own account," Mr. Davis continued, "but for my many friends in the district who were opposed to arbitration I am very sorry. But what could I do? Mason was recognized by the newspapers and the committees as a contestant, and I was hounded to death by county candidates and their friends begging for the restoration of harmony. Jones said the trouble was being felt as far south as Cairo, and that something had to be done. The thing having gone that far, I was willing to take the risk to see harmony restored in the district and in the party. My only hope now is that it has been accomplished."

"LONG" JONES CONTENT.

"Long" Jones, speaking of the arbitration, said: "The only interest I had in the affair was to see a settlement reached in the interest of harmony in the party. That, I believe, has been done. I did not go to New York as Mason's best friend, but on the invitation of both contestants. When I was invited to come before the committee it was not to give evidence or to use any influence either one way or the other. As to the fairness of the decision I have nothing to say, because it is not my place to express an opinion in that matter. I think the committee was the ablest that could have been named, that it acted as it thought just, and that its action should fully establish the regularity of the so-called Mason machinery in the Third District."

CAPT. FINERTY'S MEETING.

ATTENTIVE AND RESPECTFUL CROWD IN THE ROLLING-MILL DISTRICT.

A large meeting of over 10,000 listened to Congressman Finerty yesterday afternoon at the corner of Archer avenue and Jones street—the center of the rolling-mill district. It was expected that trouble would occur, in view of the character of the locality, and a force of police was present. Several hundred of Lawler's toughs had come down from the Fourteenth and Morgan streets meeting, and everything looked ripe for a riot. But, contrary to all expectations, everything was quiet, and beyond a little interruption caused by bad whisky the Congressman, next and present, was allowed to speak without serious hindrance. He began by referring to his Fenian record, where he claimed to have performed his duty as a good soldier and an Irish patriot. Then he referred to the mud-slinging indulged in by his opponent, Lawler. He never flung mud until first assailed, and then he thought he was entitled to return the shot. He was totally opposed to Lawler and his political methods. Referring to the charge that he was not of the people, he said no poor man had ever come to him for a favor without respectful attention. He had accepted no overtures from the Democratic party managers because they were vile and corrupt. He complimented the audience upon the respectful attention they gave his remarks. He was proud of them as constituents. The 4th of next November he was confident they would elect him to Congress, and thus destroy the enemy. He could not support Grover Cleveland, the nominee of the London *Times* and the infamous *Pack*. He would rather be buried a thousand times than be elected in such a manner. Blaine represented the best of American ideas, and protection would give them better prices and a larger market. He opposed Cleveland because he represented the British idea. Mr. Finerty said he had nothing to be ashamed of in his record as an Irishman, but the only ones who assailed him were of his own race. No act of his had ever brought disgrace upon them. He had never shrunk from stone-throwing or any other of the dangers of the campaign. If Mr. Lawler was the friend of the workingman, why did he not do something to prevent the contests in the bridewell from competing with honest workers. When the Congressman had concluded he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and hundreds crowded about him eager to shake his hand. The meeting was then addressed by Gen. Robert Smith and others.

A SAMPLE OF LAWLER RUFFIANISM.

An exhibition of choice Lawler ruffianism was given at the corner of Fourteenth and Morgan streets that was simply disgraceful. Mr. Finerty had been announced to speak at that locality at 2:30 o'clock, and a crowd of perhaps 5,000 had assembled. Threats were freely made that Finerty would not be allowed to speak, while his friends said nothing, but gritted their teeth and waited for developments. The platform on the vacant square was erected by the Lawler contingent. When Mr. Finerty arrived in his buggy he moved toward the platform as if to speak from it. In an instant the platform was filled with a howling mob who declared with yells and oaths that Finerty should never occupy it. Mr. Finerty, in view of the defiant attitude of the mob, concluded not to provoke an open rupture, and moved north on Morgan street to an old cooper-shop at No. 523, from the steps of which he spoke. The mob closed in upon him, and there was great danger that the sidewalk would give way. When he commenced to talk there were yells and cat-calls, and he could not be heard. In an instant his friends got in their work, and half a dozen Lawlerites emerged from the crowd with bloody noses and scared countenances. That Finerty would hit back they had not expected. The mob was crazy with excitement. Rushes were made hither and thither, children were thrown down and trampled on, and all the time the yell went on. The owner of the cooper-shop—a man named Simon—came up and roughly ordered Mr. Finerty away. A brawny fist put an eye on him that all the beefsteak on Jackson street cannot heal in less than ten days. The patrol-wagon was called and came up with half a dozen stalwart policemen. The mob quieted down to some extent. Mr. Finerty's remarks could scarcely be heard, but he gave his enemies a terrible drubbing down. One fellow who stood on the curbstone opposite was personally escorted until he was glad to hide his face in the throng. It was a wonder that no one was killed.

OTHER GATHERINGS.

THE BUTLERITES.

A Butler meeting was held at the Lake-Front yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock W. V. Barr and a red-haired individual, carrying a guitar, ascended the rather shaky platform, on which was printed in large black letters, "People's Party." Mr. Barr looked disconsolately at the meagre crowd in front of the stand, while his auburn Orpheus tuned his lyre and rendered in rapid succession "Marching Through Georgia," "America," and "Yankee Doodle." The seductive influence of music, even upon the savage ear of a Socialist, was soon proved by the gathering crowd. After the close of this impromptu concert John O'Neill, W. V. Barr, and G. M. Sloan spoke at length. Mr. Sloan spoke of the Democratic party as an ignorant crowd who would follow the Devil, if he were their candidate, "Hellwards and back." They were under John Kelly's thumb and couldn't say "boo" to the Republican party without his consent. They had now gotten a monopoly on fraud in Chicago by their method of redistricting the city and by the appointment of tools for judges, as well as by their choosing the slums of the city for polling-places at the ensuing election. The Democrats were worse than the Republicans, because the former would steal votes, while the latter would only corrupt them.

THE LAWLER GANG.

A Lawler demonstration was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, about 1,000 being present. W. W. O'Brien addressed the assemblage and spoke in glowing terms of the Democratic candidate's many virtues. He accused Mr. Finerty of being a professional Irishman, and abused him in his own peculiar style. He admitted that Lawler was no orator; still he thought he was just the style to represent them in the halls of Congress. Harry Donovan also addressed the meeting.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

A DESPAIRING APPEAL BY LOCAL ORATORS TO STAND BY THE PARTY.

What was intended to be a great rally of German Independents was held yesterday afternoon at Mueller's Hall, corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street. It had been called by the German sub-committee of the Democratic State Committee in order to "prove to the oppressed countrymen of Iowa and Kansas that they could rely on their friends in Chicago in their struggle against their fanatical oppressors," and further to "show to the Nation that there were still elements in the population of this country who have the will and the courage to defend the rights of citizens against the infringements and acts of violence of Federal officers." About 300 people had assembled when Emil Hoechster began a speech. While he was speaking about 400 persons entered the hall, swelling the audience to about 700. Little was to be seen of "Independents." All of the prominent Germans present were old Democrats.

Mr. Hoechster declared the Republican party had in many places identified itself with prohibition, and in other ones it had at least secretly abetted prohibition without openly proclaiming it. If this party was again elected and remained in office it would henceforth openly make prohibition one of its principles. What deterred it from doing so now was the fear of the independent German voters. This year the States favoring prohibition had pressed their claims with such force that it became impossible to ignore Mr. Blaine, who, the speaker falsely declared, had been a Know-Nothing and Prohibitionist since 1854. The Democratic party had pronounced against prohibition, and Mr. Cleveland had lent more force to this plank by taking a decided stand against prohibition and in favor of personal liberty. What could be said of Cleveland was equally true of Carter Harrison, who was the defender par excellence of personal liberty and the rights of the German-Americans.

Gen. Lieb then arose and said he had been requested to read an address of the Germans of Iowa to their countrymen in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. This address dwelt upon the alleged sufferings of the Germans in Iowa under the prohibitory amendment, and called upon the Germans of Illinois to beware of countenancing any steps in the direction of prohibition.

It was after 4 o'clock when Gen. Lieb proposed Edmund Jussen as Chairman, and he was elected. Mr. Jussen said the meeting had been called not only to furnish with new arguments those already determined to vote the Democratic ticket, but to induce those still in doubt to open their eyes to the fact that it was no longer possible to correct the Republican party by patching. He denied that the speeches of Carl Schurz had had no effect in Ohio. If such was the case it was a lasting disgrace, not for Mr. Schurz, but for the Germans of Ohio, for they had, in that case, not considered the question of honesty in the Administration. The speaker then discussed the Mulligan letters.

Mr. A. C. Story spoke in English. Whatever affiliation the Germans might have with the Republican party, he said, they owed it to their self-respect to break off all such connections and espouse the cause of the champion of freedom presented to them by the Democrats. If the Republican party was not dislodged this fall because it had defiled the purity of the ballot-box, they might make up their minds it would have to be done at the point of the bayonet.

John P. Altgeld, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, spoke of the alleged disfranchisement of Democratic voters in Cincinnati by swearing in 5,000 Deputy United States Marshals for 100 polling-places. These 5,000 votes had been bought by these means for the Republican party with money belonging to the United States Treasury.

Mr. Altgeld was here interrupted by Gen. Lieb, and, proceeding, said he had been requested to speak in English—his German being indigestible—but as he had only recently spoken in that hall he preferred to remain silent.

By this time most of the chairs in the hall were empty, and the motion to adjourn was scarcely necessary to vacate it.

NOTES.

GERMAN SPEAKERS.

The Hon. S. Dana Horton of Ohio and Frederick W. Holls of New York, two of the speakers who are to address the German mass-meeting at Mueller's Hall tonight, arrived in the city yesterday. They have both been speaking in Ohio to large audiences. Mr. Holls is a candidate for the State Senate from the Twelfth New York District, an able attorney, and a leader among the Germans in his own community. Mr. Horton is well known as an authority on monetary matters, and was appointed by President Hayes a delegate to the Paris Monetary Conference in 1878 and again by President Garfield to the monetary conference of 1881. Although an American he speaks the German language like a native.

THE BLAINE AND LOGAN TRAIN.

The Blaine and Logan special train from Springfield next Saturday will leave at 10 in the morning and make short stops at the following places: Lincoln, 11 o'clock; Bloomington, 12:05 (the train will stop here one hour); Pontiac, 2:05; Dwight, 3:10; Braidwood, 4:05; Joliet, 5; Chicago, 7 o'clock.

SCANDINAVIAN RATIFICATION.

The grand ratification meeting of the Swedish Blaine and Logan Clubs of Cook County Wednesday night will be held in the North Side Turner Hall and not the West Side, as incorrectly stated. The object of the meeting will be to indorse the Republican National, State, and county tickets, and all the Scandinavians are cordially invited to be present. The Scandinavian clubs especially are invited to take part in the demonstration. There will be good speaking.

FIRST DIVISION MARCHING CLUBS.

The officers in command of the marching clubs of the wards and towns of the first division, Cook County, are requested to report to the Marshal of the division this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 25 Washington street, front door, second floor. In view of the reception of James G. Blaine it is important that every officer be in attendance.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Prohibitionists announce a meeting for tonight, when another attempt will be made to work up a little enthusiasm for Carter Harrison's decoy duck, Hobbs.

An exhibition drill of Company A, Blaine and Logan Guards, will be given this evening at the wigwam, to which the public is invited.

An open-air meeting under the auspices of the Irish-American Independent Club will be held Tuesday evening at Halsted and Forty-Fourth streets, to be addressed by Congressman Finerty and Irus Coy.

HOW TO VOTE.

Texts and Notes for Campaign Speakers and Guide for the Voters of America.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Vote for James G. Blaine for President of the United States—America's greatest statesman and expounder of international law.

Vote for John A. Logan for Vice-President of the United States—the great statesman and gallant soldier whose record is unsurpassed.

Vote for these representative men, who were fairly chosen by the people to be the standard-bearers of the great Republican party for the next four years.

Vote for the party whose record has not a parallel in the world's history, and which every American, whether native or foreign born, is proud to honor.

Vote for the party that has a continuous record that has been grand and glorious for one-quarter of a century.

Vote for the party whose able and wise counselors have give prosperity to America, such as no other nation ever enjoyed.

Vote for the party which has given us good and wholesome laws, so our Republican Government stands today the envy and admiration of the world.

Vote for the representative men who are the chosen leaders of the great Republican party; do not change your vote for the uncertainty.

Vote for the party which has given us a National currency as good as gold the world over.

Vote for the party which dares to and will turn out of office, as quick as any party, its dishonest officials.

Vote for the party whose only fault (so the Democrats say) is to keep over $100,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States for an emergency.

Vote for the party which has given and will give a home in a productive farm of 160 acres to every one of the citizens of the United States, men or women, who will improve it.

Vote for the party which has collected all its immense revenue, and supported the Government, and paid over one-half of its immense war-debt, and given liberal pensions to its maimed soldiers, widows, and orphans, in such a manner the poor have scarcely felt it.

Vote for the party which has done all this and given the country all those years unbounded prosperity such as no country ever enjoyed.

Vote for the party of reforms and progress in all great public issues—the one that has taken advanced grounds on a higher plane of civilization.

Vote for the party whose record is in favor of elevating the social standing of the laboring man and in educating its illiterate poor to read and write.

Vote for the party which will protect American citizens abroad with paternal care, the same as it would at home.

Vote for the party whose record to the world is a protective tariff sufficient to protect American manufacturing interests everywhere.

Don't vote for the party which is not openly and squarely in favor of a protective tariff sufficient to keep our wage-workers from coming in competition with the pauper laborers of Europe.

Don't vote for the party which has for its supporters three-quarters (more than nine-tenths) of the bummers, criminals, and dregs of society in the United States.

Don't vote for the party whose record and history closed and was buried when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter in 1861.

Don't vote for the party which is in favor of retaining officials in office who are elected by minority defrauding voters—who have gained their election by the shotgun, tissue-ballots, and fraud.

Don't vote for the party whose record is not in favor of equal rights, a fair vote, and an honest count.

Vote for the party who freed at one stroke of the pen 4,000,000 of people from slavery and made them citizens of the United States.

Vote for the party whose mission is not fulfilled until every one of those citizens of the United States can vote without fear or hindrance, and have their vote counted as cast, voted, as this is the foundation-stone upon which our Republican Government rests. Without equal rights to the ballot, our Republican Government is a farce, a failure, and will die.

Do not throw away your vote because your favorit was not nominated for President, but vote for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, who were honestly and fairly nominated in convention by delegates who represented the whole United States.

Vote for these statesmen who are to represent the great and glorious Republican party for the next four years; and they will be faithful to their trust, and see that we have a good and honest Government, and that the great principles of Republicanism are carried out, as in the past. To accomplish this great achievement it behooves all the party to become co-laborers in the Republican fold, and work together as one; and our cause is safe, our duty and work well done.

C. D. MOSHER.

SONG OF THE BLAINE CAMPAIGN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The National contest once again!
Hurrah! hurrah! for the champion, Blaine!
He augers with sword and sabre bright,
Scorning the mass who oppose the Right;
While hurrah! from the farthest State to Maine—
From every State where its men maintain
The truths evolved from Reason's light,
Hurrah! goes up for the "Plumed Knight."

The Republican party once again!
Hurrah! hurrah! for its leader, Blaine!
He comes upbearing its honored flag,
And never will stoop to shirk or lag
In waving the Union Stars and Stripes,
As long as the Union banner wipes
Each National flaw, each blot or stain,
That comes in the path of its flowing train—
This Knight of the party, James G. Blaine.

Washington's party once again!
Hurrah for the patriotic Blaine!
He comes erect, and stately, and grand,
Like a gallant Prince with his magic wand;
He comes accepting the proffered hand
Of a people proud of their glorious land—
The Republican people, sworn and bent
On protecting this National Government.

The Patriot's party once again!
Webster, Clay, and Lincoln, again—
Living anew today and forever
In principles which no man can sever
From the Right which will and must remain
In spite of Wrong or Evil's reign—
Shout for their principles—shout again—
Shout for their leader, James G. Blaine.

The National party once again!
Hurrah! hurrah! for its chosen Blaine!
That's the party, American men,
That ever will be what it has been—
Fighting Oppression wherever it can,
Protecting the rights of the laboring man:
Then join in chorus the glad refrain:
Harrah for its leader, Blaine of Maine!

REBECCA MORROW BEAVIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Two Women Mortally Wounded at Leavenworth, Kas.—Suicide of Their Assailant.

Fatal Stabbing at Rockford—A Farmer Near Winchester Killed by His Son.

Fratricidal Affray at Vincennes, Ind.—The Nance County, Neb., Butchery—Out at a Rally.

KANSAS.

SUICIDE AND PROBABLE DOUBLE MURDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A terrible tragedy occurred in this city today, resulting in the death of Richard J. Waddy and the probably fatal wounding of his wife and Miss Logue, who was visiting her. Waddy was 50 years old, and the present Mrs. Waddy is his second wife, there being a family of children in the East by his first wife. Six weeks ago Mrs. Waddy left her husband and went to Kansas City, returning this morning with a female friend. They went to the house of Mrs. Webster, near the former Waddy home, and while there Waddy entered. He said: "What are you doing?" and she answered, "I am writing a few lines." He said, "I have something here for you," and pulled a pistol and shot her. His wife fell at his feet. Miss Logue ran out, but returned in a moment, and Waddy caught her and held her with one hand while he shot her twice with the other. Mrs. Waddy was shot in the back between the shoulder-blade and the spine. Miss Logue was shot in the breast and in both hands.

Waddy then turned the muzzle of the pistol to his head and blew his brains out, falling dead upon the floor between the prostrate forms of the two women.

A letter was found upon Waddy's person and produced at the inquest, written by his wife, in which she formally declared her intention of abandoning him forever, and accused him of being intimate with another woman. Upon his person there was a picture of his wife wrapped in a page of writing paper, upon which were many serious accusations of adultery against her in her husband's handwriting.

Waddy was a finisher in the Great Western Stove Foundry, and a man of good habits and fair reputation. The cause of the shooting is generally believed to be because of her having left him. Waddy was well dressed, and upon his person was found another bull-dog pistol besides the one used, and a dirk, showing that the deed was premediated.

Mrs. Waddy was young and handsome, and had many admirers. Her home was not agreeable to her because of her husband's advanced age and staid manners.

At this time both the wounded women are very low and their wounds are believed to be fatal.

A detective said tonight that he had a conversation with Waddy last night, in which the latter said he went to Kansas City to reclaim his wife. He found her there in company with Miss Logue, to whom a stranger was paying much attention. Waddy's wife gave him a kindly welcome. The stranger disappeared, but soon returned with an officer, who arrested Waddy and locked him up. Next morning he was fined $100. Waddy said that night that he expected his wife today, and supposed Miss Logue and the stranger would be with her.

The detective also says Waddy said he feared the stranger. The detective thinks that Waddy expected to find the stranger with the women when he entered the Webster house, and was armed for the purpose of killing him, but not finding him he turned upon the women. Waddy was divorced from his first wife in New York and came here with the woman whom he shot.

Miss Logue is dying, and Mrs. Waddy will probably die before morning.

ILLINOIS.

CUTTING AN ACQUAINTANCE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Last evening two Swedes named Peterson made a murderous assault upon a companion, Peter Anderson. The latter was quarrelsome, and struck one of the Petersons, whereupon one of them drew a razor and the other a knife, stabbing and cutting Anderson horribly about the face and neck. He received a dozen or more wounds, and is now very low from loss of blood. The chances are against his recovery. The Petersons were lodged in jail.

NOT A SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE.

John Durham, a wealthy and well-known citizen, 68 years of age, cut his throat last night almost from ear to ear. The gash did not cut the jugular, and he will probably recover. He did the act deliberately, using a razor, and then leaning over a basin so that the carpet would not be spattered with the blood. He was found lying insensible on his bed. He has had insane symptoms lately.

DR. R. HITT ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

Late last evening an aged man rushed into police headquarters, his face covered with blood and badly bunged up, and said that a couple of roughs had jumped upon him on the East Side, knocking him down, and, holding a pistol to his head, had relieved him of $800 in cash and a gold watch. The police have not been able to find the perpetrators. The victim proved to be Dr. R. Hitt of Polo, a cousin of Congressman E. B. Hitt.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Robert Gibbs, a wealthy farmer residing four miles southeast of this city, was struck in the forehead with a rock by one his sons late last night. There is no hope of his recovery.

TEACHERS' MEETING AT HILLSBORO.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Montgomery County Teachers' Association assembled in this city today. The attendance was large, about seventy-five teachers and many visitors being present. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry Raab delivered the opening address last night, and he was present at the meeting of the association today. A number of educational topics were discussed.

SMALL-POX AT DARWIN.

MARSHALL, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Small-pox has broken out anew at Darwin, there being one new case. It is also reported that there are several cases at York, a few miles below there.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 18.—Herman Miller, a farmer, died here today of lockjaw. Some time ago a drag fell on him, one of its iron teeth passing nearly through his body.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State yesterday issued the following licenses of incorporation:

The Mount Carroll Hotel Company of Mount Carroll, Ill.; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Henry Ashmay, O. P. Miles, and B. S. Paseh.

The Chicago Specialty Company; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Fred C. Farrington, Hilma Farrington, and H. C. Buschmann.

The Chicago Loan-Restoring Association, for the purpose of aiding persons in recovering lost articles; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Seba Smith, Earl B. Smith, Robert A. Smith.

The Western Art Association of Chicago; capital, $200,000; incorporators, Alonzo Hertig, Edward Owings Towne, and Harry B. McCartney.

The Hall Association, Division No. 6, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, filed a certificate of organization, not for profit, with John Mushall, C. P. Caldwell, J. R. Cook, Timothy M. Ryan, and John Ferry as organizers and first Board of Directors.

JACK DUNN RECAPTURED.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Jack Dunn, the convict who escaped from the Joliet Prison twice within a week, was again recaptured this morning about fifteen miles northwest of Lockport. After his escape Friday night he entered a farmhouse and stole a suit of clothes and then made his way to a point near Lemont, where he was seen wading the Desplaines River at daylight the next morning. He was followed by officers on horseback and overtaken about noon. Dunn has but a few months to serve in prison, but it is understood that he is wanted at Belvidere for a diamond robbery and expects to be arrested at the prison doors when his term expires. This is the reason that he tries so hard to escape now. Dunn is a Chicago man, but is well known at Rockford and Belvidere.

INDIANA.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Henry Alton, a farmer, was seriously if not fatally stabbed by his brother, Ephriam Alton, this afternoon at the fair-grounds. Both men were drunk and quarrelsome. It is doubtful if the injured man can live.

A CRIMINAL LODGED IN JAIL.

Joseph Barnett, who shot old man William Johnson at Monroe City the 5th inst., was captured at Shawneetown, Ill., yesterday and brought to this city.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Capt. George L. Dorsey, a prominent citizen and Republican of New Ross, this county, met with a fatal accident last night. He had been to Ladoga, attending a Republican rally. His horse became unmanageable and ran away. He was thrown from the wagon, and one of the wheels struck his head and crushed it in, causing almost instant death.

EIGHT MEN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED BURGLARY.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—George F. Montgomery's clothing store, on Main street, was burglarized last night to the extent of over $500. Eight men were arrested today and lodged in jail.

NEBRASKA.

WAS THE MURDERER HIRED?

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The motive which actuated the murderer of Mair and the Percival family in Nance County was at first supposed by the Coroner's jury to be fear of exposure by them after he had killed Baird. Later developments, starting from the discovery of letters which the murderer evidently forgot to destroy on the eve of his flight, put an entirely different face upon the affair and stamp it as deliberate murder for hire. All of the parties were English, and all but the murderer, who came to America about a year ago, had been in this country for a number of years. The letters found are said to have been written to the murderer by some one in England. Percival, who was adventurous and had plenty of money, came here intending to run a large cattle ranch. The letters indicate that the murderer's sole business in this country was to put the Percivals out of the way, and that the Englishman who sent him grew impatient, and repeatedly urged him to make haste and dispatch them. The authorities of Nance County are believed to be in communication with English authorities, with a view of exposing the plot.

TIRED OF PRISON WALLS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18.—Thomas Coplin, a colored convict from Douglas County, serving a seven years' sentence in the penitentiary for burglary, committed suicide today by hanging. He was 72 years old.

WISCONSIN.

FATAL STABBING AT A DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

ARNAPEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A row occurred last night after the Democratic rally at Forestville, Door County, seven miles north of here, during the progress of which a man named Schults stabbed James Meyer in the kidneys. It is feared Meyer will not live. Several others were also slightly injured. Schults has been arrested and lodged in jail at Sturgeon Bay.

THE GLENN SPRING SOLD.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Glenn Spring was today sold to T. H. Bryant of Chicago for $80,000 by Mrs. C. G. Hammill of New York City, the only daughter of the late J. K. Glenn—R. B. Hayes' former law partner. There has been a litigation over the transfer of the proper for nearly a year, which was settled by Mrs. Hammill paying all the costs.

BURGLARY AT APPLETON.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Burglars last night entered the residence of Charles Wells and carried off $20 in cash, a diamond ring worth $75, and other jewelry. There is no clew.

RAVAGES OF HOG-CHOLERA.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Hog-cholera is making sad havoc among the swine in this and neighboring counties. In many cases from one to a score have died on a single farm. The prevalence of this disease will prove a serious affliction to many of the farmers.

DAKOTA.

CATTLE ON THEIR WAY TO CHICAGO.

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Four trains of cars, containing 1,400 head of cattle, passed east today through this city, billed to Chicago.

IOWA.

A FATAL LEAP.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—David Brunskill of Lemarna, whose family have been visiting relatives in this city, came in this morning to meet them, and jumped from the train at Centre Grove for the purpose of visiting his father, who resides there. The train was going very fast, and he alighted on his head, inflicting injuries supposed to be fatal.

KILLED WHILE WALKING THE TRACK.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—August Johnson, a farmer, was run over and instantly killed last night by the excursion-train on the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railroad. He was walking on the track.

A BIG CATTLE RANCH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—The Swan & Bosler Land and Cattle Company has been organized in Warren County, of which A. H. Swan, a large Colorado cattleman, is President, George M. Bosler Vice-President, and John H. Bosler Treasurer. The capital is $300,000, of which $150,000 is already paid. The property just purchased by the company consists of 1,971½ acres of land, valued at $80,000; cattle valued at $34,000; horses, $1,700; hogs, $1,500; farming implements, $3,000; grain and hay, $5,000. To this is added $150,000 cash. The entire property will be devoted to the breeding of fine cattle. It is about twenty miles from this city.

AN EDITOR ROBBED.

The residence of J. H. Duffus, editor of the *Daily Capital*, was burglarized last night of jewelry and silverware valued at $500.

MICHIGAN.

THE INVENTOR OF A PATENT CORSET ASKS FOR DAMAGES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—William J. Miller has commenced suit in the Superior Court against the Detroit Knitting & Corset Works for $50,000 damages, alleging the non-fulfillment of a contract entered into between the parties in March, 1883, whereby Miller was to have a salary of $1,500 a year and one-sixth of the net profits arising from the manufacture and sale of the Schilling corset, on which he had a patent.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Majority Not Over 4,000, and May Be Less.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 17.—[Wheeling *Intelligencer*.]—There is a very uncomfortable feeling here among Wilson's friends. D. Clint Gallagher, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, says the majority will not be over 2,500, and he would not like to insure that. This is regarded by Democrats as a practical defeat.

According at their face value Democratic estimates of all the counties except four not yet heard from, and giving to those four—Clay, McDowell, Nicholas, and Pocahontas—their pluralities of 1880, the net Democratic majority in West Virginia appears to be 4,770. The estimated Democratic majorities are probably exodsive. It is not at all improbable that the majority will settle down to less than 3,000. There is no likelihood at all that it will go over 4,000.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee shows that Republican estimates have been modest. Mr. Gallagher's estimate is 2,500 or less.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.			
Berkeley	55	Monongalia	327
Boone	116	Morgan	202
Clay	5	Preston	1,300
Doddridge	373	Putnam	325
Fayette	170	Ritchie	450
Grant	300	Taylor	237
Hancock	250	Tyler	343
Harrison	172	Upshur	605
Jackson	125	Wood	410
Kanawha	1,332	Wyoming	100
Marion	50		
Marshall	629	Total	9,369
Mason	351		

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.			
Barbour	75	Monroe	320
Braxton	571	Nicholas	444
Brooke	43	Ohio	329
Cabell	450	Pendleton	350
Gilmer	355	Pleasants	123
Greenbrier	720	Pocahontas	271
Hampshire	1,247	Raleigh	200
Hardy	833	Randolph	450
Calhoun	246	Ronane	309
Jefferson	1,309	Summers	211
Lewis	79	Tucker	114
Lincoln	427		
Logan	1,300	Total	14,151
Mercer	300	Total Rep. maj.	9,369
McDowell	205		
Mineral	81	Net Dem. maj.	4,782

Four years ago Hancock beat Garfield 11,148 votes, and 9,079 were cast for Weaver (Greenback). The returns show that about 6,000 of the Greenbackers have joined the Republicans and 1,100 the Democrats. While Congressmen are not elected till Nov. 4, the returns show that the Republicans would have elected two of the four members if they had been voted for last Tuesday.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

LAKE MARINE.

The Steamship Raleigh Disabled by Striking on Pilot Island Reef.

A Southerly Gale Compels the Up-Bound Fleet to Seek Shelter—General News.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE RALEIGH BADLY DAMAGED.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The steamship Raleigh, towing the schr Lucerne, struck on Pilot Island Reef, tearing away her stern-post and rudder. The Lucerne reached this port under sail. The Raleigh was towed in by the tug Bruce. The Raleigh does not leak, although she is badly damaged.

GALE AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The southerly gale which set in last night attained a velocity of twenty-eight miles an hour at noon today, and still continues. The schr Ironsides is in the harbor for shelter, and twelve lumber-laden and coarse-freight carriers, bound for Chicago, are sheltered in the bay. Many of them lost part of their deck-loads. The prop Michigan, which left Grand Haven last evening, was unable to make this port on account of the heavy sea, and put back at 5 o'clock this morning.

A CREW THREATEN TO DESERT THEIR SHIP.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The crew of the schr M. A. Muir, light, from Collingwood, refuse to go any further unless she can obtain a load here. The men claim that a light vessel is unmanageable and dangerous to be on at this time of the year. She will probably load for Toledo. A heavy southerly gale prevails. The we

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THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—[illegible] McFarland vs. Deere & Mansur Co.; ag. concluded and advst.—[illegible] Same vs. Brown; same order.

LAW—[illegible] Joliet Steel Co. vs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.; default of Rolling-Mill Co., garnishee, and conditional judgt. for [illegible] and sci. fa.—[illegible] Same vs. same, same judgt. for [illegible] and sci. fa.—[illegible] Pedrick vs. Southern Ins. Co.; lv. to file sevl. reps.

United States District Court.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—[illegible] Charles A. Puetzer et al. vs. schooner Eugenia Vesta; by stip. decree for [illegible] and summary judgt.

CHANCERY—Hancock vs. Fisher; lv. to compit. to amend sup. bill and deft. Boardman ruled to ans. same in 5 ds. after service of copy.

Superior Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Herman Petersen et al. vs. Daisy Roller Mills. Asst. [illegible] Smith & Burgett, attys.

[illegible]—Godfrey Schuitz et al. vs. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Mary O'Callaghan, and Edward J. Sanders. Bill to foreclose trust deed on N. half of S. half of the W. half Lot 3, Block [illegible] Canal Trustees, new subdn. in east fraction S. [illegible] qr. Sec. [illegible], T. [illegible], N., Range [illegible] east 3d p. m. Arnold Tripp, solr.

[illegible]—Josiah L. Lombard vs. Maurice R. Bortree, George S. La Bar, Caroline La Bar, in her own right and as guardian of George S. La Bar, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed on Blocks No. 2 and 3 of Waller's Subdn. of W. ½ of the W. ½ of n. e. ¼ of Sec. [illegible], North Range [illegible] east, 3d p. m. Gary, Cody & Gary, solrs.

[illegible]—Lorenzo Brentano vs. Jesse S. Hildrup. Petn. for change of venue from County Court. Theodore Brentano, atty.

[illegible]—Charles McDale vs. Marcus M. Towle. Appeal.

[illegible]—The Naugatuck Cutlery Co. of Illinois vs. the Naugatuck Cutlery Co. of Connecticut. Asst., [illegible] Seth F. Crews, atty.

[illegible]—Catherine Dethloff vs. Charles E. Dethloff. Bill for divorce, cruelty. Arnold & Tripp, solrs.

[illegible]—Wesseltje Eckhein, administratrix, etc., vs. Cornelius Van Dam. Asst., [illegible] Meyer & Collman, attys.

[illegible]—Alexander C. Miller vs. Emmett Matier and Thomas Jaworski. Asst., [illegible] Wallace Heckman, atty.

[illegible]—Suppressed.

[illegible]—Margaret A. McGraw vs. Andrew L. McGraw. Bill for divorce, cruelty and adultery. T. L. Humphreville.

[illegible]—Abner W. Waldo et al. vs. Henry J. Pfister, Louisa Heikenkamp, and William Fisn. Petn. for mech.'s lien, [illegible] M. W. Robinson, solr.

[illegible]—Leonard Rothbrecer, admr., etc., vs. Thomas W. Brennan. Case, [illegible] John Lyle King, atty.

[illegible]—Daniel B. Claflin vs. Hyman M. Wein. Asst., [illegible] Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

[illegible]—August Fiedler et al. vs. same. Asst., [illegible] Same attys.

[illegible]—Henry C. Davis et al. vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

[illegible]—Frank H. Wheelock et al. vs. same. Asst., [illegible] Same attys.

[illegible]—Frederick Frank vs. Elizabeth Frank. Bill for divorce for adultery. Rudolph D. Hussagh, solr.

[illegible]—Julius Forssman et al. vs. Sigismund Heidweyer and Norbert [illegible] Attcht., [illegible] Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

[illegible]—William A. Porter, trustee, etc. vs. Patrick Kennedy, John M., Henry C., and Calvin Durand, and Mary Kennedy. Creditor's bill, [illegible] Isham & Lincoln, solrs.

[illegible]—John Roper et al. vs. Patrick T. Kehoe. Conf. judgt. [illegible] H. S. Panchrist, atty.

[illegible]—Jason H. Sherwood et al. vs. Ole Knudson. Asst., [illegible] H. C. Whiting, solr.

[illegible]—Louisa Hallam vs. Richard Hallam. Bill for divorce for adultery. Ellis & Meek, solrs.

[illegible]—Louise Baldwin vs. Theodore Schmitz, Jacob Rauch, and Margaretha Rauch. Bill to foreclose trust deed on Lot 4, Block 14, Pierce's Addn. to Holstein. Arnold Tripp, solr.

Suppressed Friday—[illegible] Mary E. Pinz vs. Charles W. Perkins. Bill for the cancellation of a chattel mortgage. F. W. Coombs, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—[illegible] Van Schaack vs. Colt; disd. n. c.—[illegible] Thornton vs. Bretham; same.—[illegible] Willson vs. Slocum; rule on pltf. to file bill part. by Tuesday morning next.—[illegible] W. Manfr. vs. Lapp; lv. to amd. narr.—[illegible] Phillips vs. Kennedy; mo. to reinstate den. and appld.—[illegible] Shaffner vs. O'Brien; rule to pld. to amd. narr. in 10 ds.—[illegible] Weuber vs. Dunn; rule to file new bond by Oct. [illegible]—[illegible] Murphy vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.; lv. to file new narr. instr.—[illegible] O'Connor et al. vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.; same.—[illegible] Reed vs. Lawson; rule to pld. in 2 ds.

Judgment—[illegible] Rollin A. Clifford vs. P. H. T. Mason; judgt. on fdg. [illegible]

JUDGE ANTHONY—Judgements—[illegible] Wright vs. City; judgt. on verd. for defts. costs vs. pltf.—[illegible] Frederick Kirchoff vs. Daniel Burns; judgt. on verd. [illegible] and appld.—[illegible] Jacob [illegible] vs. Marcus Peiser; same, [illegible] and appld.—[illegible] Nancy J. Brown, admx. Nelson Brown, decd., vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.; same [illegible] and appld.

JUDGE [illegible]—Law orders—[illegible] Smith vs. Smith; disd. n. c. and lv. to withd. bond.—[illegible] Singer vs. Mahr; ord. dis. set aside.

Judgments—[illegible] Walter D. Johnson, use Edw. A. Cummings et al., vs. George G. Bailey; judgt. on verd., [illegible] and appld.—[illegible] Mellie A. Dayton vs. George E. Dayton; judgt., [illegible] mo. for judgt. in favor of pff. on attcht. issue den. and appld.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible] Vohmuth vs. Vohmuth; pl. on calr.—[illegible] Englehardt vs. Englehardt; rule on deft. to ans.—[illegible] Loeb vs. Heald; lv. to amd.—[illegible] Cohen vs. Cohen; rule on deft. to ans. instr. and deft. want ans.—[illegible] Smith vs. Smith; disd. n. c.—[illegible] Traver Assn. vs. Caspari; same.—[illegible] Mt. Morris Bk. vs. Cushing; time for deft. to ans. extd. 10 ds.—[illegible] Schultz vs. Schultz; deft. Eisler vs. Eisler; ord. attch. vs. Kitty Eisler ret. instr. and she app. and writ dischgd.—[illegible] Tully vs. Parrott; compit. for costs and sat.—[illegible] Widwald vs. Widwald; deft. ans.—[illegible] Murphy vs. Murphy; same.—[illegible] Linde vs. Linde; deft.

Divorce—[illegible] Sadie Adell vs. Henry Adell; decree of divorce for drunkenness.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

50,254—Attachment. Withheld.

50,255—B. T. Ball vs. The Harden Hand-Grenade Co. Appeal.

50,256—M. E. Mease vs. Charles Hartmann. Appeal.

50,257—Peter Abt vs. Charles McVoelle. Appeal.

50,258—John A. Bateman vs. The Pennsylvania Company. Case, [illegible] F. A. Mitchell, atty.

50,259—Herman Landers vs. Patrick Brennan. Appeal.

50,260—Patrick Rowan vs. Clemen Bugsart. Peter Mass. Adolph De Profit. Trespass, [illegible] Leman & Chase, attys.

50,261—Heinrich Mowacke vs. Nicholas Wellstein. Appeal.

50,262—Charles C. Frecke vs. George Kronenberger. Appeal.

50,263—Mary F. Nicholas et al. Bill for dower. Hutchin on & Partridge, solrs.

50,264—John [illegible] vs. Charles D. Cole, Moses S. Cole, Thomas McNamara, and James Hart. Trespass, [illegible] C. H. & M. W. Webster, attys.

50,265—Charles Grammar vs. George Bullen. Appeal.

Suppressed Friday—50,249, J. Charles Moore, use A. H. Moore, vs. Charles T. Yerkes Jr. and Charles T. Yerkes Jr. & Co. Garnishment. Harvey S. McCartney, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—[illegible] McGraw vs. Quirk; mo. to reinstate appl. sustd., ord. for return of exc. and rule on applt. to file appl. papers in 10 ds.—[illegible] Evarts vs. Spencer; mo. to strike plea from files for want of bill of part. of set-off ovid.—[illegible] Spear vs. Louisville, New Albany & Ohio R. R. Co.; mo. for lv. to file spl. pleas sustd.—[illegible] Johnson vs. Johnson; deflt. and judgt. set aside.—[illegible] Street vs. Grunow; mo. for new trial contd. two weeks.—[illegible] Whiteside vs. Nix; mo. to dis. suit want narr. in time.—[illegible] Clark vs. Nicholson; deflt. and judgt. set aside.—[illegible] Oat vs. Paulsen; mo. for new trial contd. two wks.—[illegible] Grape & Corn Sugar Co. vs. Toed; suit. disd. p. c.—[illegible] Winslow vs. Rust; demr. to addtl. plea fld. Sept. 18, 1884, ovid. and exc.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—[illegible] Schinkel vs. Ganford; demr. to addtl. count fld. Oct. 2, 1884, ovid., demr. to spl. pleas sustd. and lv. to amd. instr.—[illegible] Cole vs. Kelly; trans. fld. and rule dischgd.—[illegible] Boggs vs. Smith; mo. n. t. contd. to next term.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—[illegible] Halliday vs. Ewing; ord. confg. master's rept.—[illegible] Sillman vs. Sillman; set for next calr.—[illegible] Ludwig vs. Lake View T. C. & B. Co.; recrs. rept. of sale confd. absolutely.—[illegible] Richardson vs. Handy; ord. ref. Oct. 3, '84, and—[illegible] Bische vs. Levy; rule contd. one week.—[illegible] W. T. Co. vs. Gilmore; inj. dissld. mo. das. and disd.—[illegible] Winter Massmansdorf; ord. aptg. g. a. l.

Decree—[illegible] Terry vs. Price; decree of sale.

Divorce—[illegible] Augusta Putsch from Ferdinand Putsch; decree of divorce for cruelty.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—[illegible] Ginter vs. Ginter; cause reinstd., compit. ord. pl. on present calr. as No. [illegible]—[illegible] Schermerhorn vs. Weighull; appld. to sup. ct. by Harriett and F. B. Abbott.

County Court—New Suits.

5,193—Suppressed.

5,194—James A. Peoples, debtor to William A. James; assgn. Vol. assgn. for benefit of credtrs.

5,195—Petn. of Washington M. Shaddingeer arrstd. at suit of William C. Smith, to be rel. under the insolvent law; M. B. Rich, atty.

5,196—In re assgnt. of O & W. Guthrie Ice Co.; obj. to clm. of Charles W. Stebbin. G. W. Stanford, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—In re Thomson; hg. adj. to 25th, 10 a. m.—[illegible] Berlisheimer vs. Horner; appl. bond appr.—[illegible] In re McClelland & Greenough; crs. all. clm. of Ulman as a prior lien.—In re Foulks; hg. adj. to Oct. 21.—In re Ezra Taylor; petn. disd.—[illegible] McKinley vs. McDonough; mo. n. t. den., judgt. on verd.—[illegible] Boomer vs. Ellis; same, [illegible] and appld.—[illegible] In re Ehrlich; vol. assgnt.; rule on assgn. to show cause Oct. 21, at 10 a. m.—[illegible] People vs. Gibbons; rule hd. in part, and adjd. to Oct. 23.—[illegible] Appel vs. Tewes; suit disd. by agt.—Cicero spl. assts. Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]; rolls confd.—City spl. asst. [illegible]; appl. bond apprd.—In re Norton; ord. discon. proc.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions. No call of calr. till Tuesday.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned till Tuesday.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. [illegible] No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible] No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions at 11 a. m. Tuesday, No. [illegible] and 6.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Will probably hear contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible] No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] No. [illegible] Tanner vs. Hastings, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions Tuesday, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.—Motions.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. [illegible]

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]

"Augustus, dear," said she to her unwashed but lovable intended, tenderly pushing him from her, as the moonlight flooded the office court, where they were standing, "I think you had better try some other hair dye—your mustache tastes like turpentine." Try Kirk's "Juvenile" Toilet Soap—ye unwashed.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.
New York	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, 5@12c premium.
St. Louis, 50c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The bank clearings of the week show a falling off again, and there are many other evidences of the small volume of trade. The weather has been against transactions in seasonable goods, and the unsettled state of the markets has discouraged people from going into any new enterprises. Many investors and speculators have suffered losses from the declining prices, and have all they want to do to maintain their present business, let alone any expansion. There was a good counter trade at the banks Saturday, but very little going on otherwise. Margining up on account of Board-of-Trade deals was a leading feature of the day. The orders from the country for currency were small. There was, however, a large demand for New York exchange from the rural banks. This has been a feature of the local money market for some time. The country has considerable amounts to pay in the East, and the shipments of produce have not been heavy enough to afford a supply of exchange. People who have had remittances to make have therefore been obliged to buy in this city. Foreign exchange was rather dull. The following were the quotations:

	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Sterling posted rates	482	485
Do. actual	481	484
Commercial	479¾@479¾	483@483¼
Francs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marks	94¾	95¼
Commercial	94	94½

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks is without special significance. The changes are not large, but so far as they go they indicate a somewhat freer use of funds for business purposes. The following are the items:

Loans	$[illegible]	Increase	$1,065,400
Specie	77,344,8[illegible]	Decrease	557,400
Legal-tenders	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Reserve required	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Surplus reserve	[illegible]	Decrease	447,550

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: It really looked during the first hour of Wednesday as though the stock market were in for a boom. The majorities in Ohio struck terror into the bears, who rushed to cover, while the smaller bulls were eager buyers. It was soon evident, however, that there was more than enough long stock to meet the demand, and that it came from the boxes of big bulls who knew a thing or two more than their smaller brethren. The upshot of it was that the market soon turned tail and began to decline as rapidly as it had risen. It continued to do so for the rest of the week, the drop Friday and Saturday being most serious. The murder was soon out, and it did not take much of a Coroner's 'quest to discover that certain great operators on both sides of the market knew two things which the small traders did not. One was that we were upon the very brink of a disastrous railroad war. This was so vastly more important than the election reports that late in the week nobody any longer thought or cared for Ohio. The coup of West Shore in cutting an enormous swathe in its passenger rates, thereby forcing Central & Hudson to an equally damaging cut, besides menacing the integrity of the tariff schedules of all the great lines, had a disastrous effect upon prices. Although the roads of the Vanderbilt system suffered most, the demoralization extended to the whole list, and was in its most aggravated form at Saturday's closing, the decline for the last four days extending from 1 to about 10 per cent. To make matters worse, stories were revived that Lake Shore and the Delaware & Lackawanna would soon be in the market with bonds to sell, and, although these were denied, denials have so often been the immediate precursors of consummated facts that they were received with a good deal of doubt.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mem. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	14,750	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	112	113
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114
St. L. & San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*St. P. M. & M. ex-div. 1¾ per cent quarterly.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans increase	$1,065,400	Deposits inc.	$ [illegible]
Specie decrease	557,400	Circulation dec.	[illegible]
Legal tender inc.	[illegible]	Reserve decrease	446,550

CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The *Post* will tomorrow publish special dispatches from the leading clearing-houses of the United States giving the gross exchanges for the week ending last night. The aggregate clearings for the week were $767,000,097, against $740,757,352 the previous week, and against $1,208,165,030 for the corresponding week in 1883. In New York the decrease in clearing-house figures as compared with last year is 43.6 per cent, against 40.1 per cent last week. Outside of New York the reports still continue discouraging; there is a loss of 14.1 per cent, against a loss of 12.2 per cent the previous week. This brings up the percentage of loss for the whole country last week to 36.5 per cent. Only six of the reporting cities show any gain. These are: Milwaukee, 7.3 per cent; Kansas City, 46.9 per cent; Columbus, 29.9 per cent; Portland, 4.7 per cent; Worcester, 1.5 per cent; and Syracuse, 11.6 per cent. On the other hand, the cities which show a decrease are as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
New York	43.6	Louisville	17.4
Boston	11.6	Detroit	6.8
Philadelphia	23.9	Cleveland	8.0
Chicago	14.5	Hartford	17.5
St. Louis	8.7	Indianapolis	11.5
Baltimore	14.3	New Haven	9.1
San Francisco	6.3	Memphis	7.3
Cincinnati	18.1	Peoria	11.9
Pittsburg	4.0	Springfield	8.7
Providence	20.3	Lowell	21.6

Although the exhibit last week shows a slight gain, yet it is very unfavorable as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The losses are quite evenly distributed, nearly every prominent city showing a decided loss.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active Saturday and unusually weak. Corn took the down grade early and kept it up most of the session, which influenced the other markets in the same direction. Long holders sold out a great deal of stuff, and there was a little more activity in the shipping movement because of the lower prices.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Fr'day.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
October	$[illegible]	$15.50 @ 16.00	$16.00
Year	11.92½	11.75 @ 11.87½	11.75
January	12.07½	11.90 @ 12.05	11.95

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

October	$ 7.27½	7.12 @	7.27½	$ 7.20
November	7.12	7.05 @	7.15	7.05
January	7.15	7.07½@	7.12½	7.07½
February	7.22½	7.17½@	7.22½	7.15

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 6.65	.... @	....	$ 6.50
October	6.65	.... @	....	6.50
January	6.25	6.15 @	6.25	6.15

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	10.47½	10.35	....
Lard	7.72½	7.25	....
Short ribs	6.45	5.70	....

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls.	16,739	13,886	15,115	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	163,715	78,987	40,706	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	127,262	194,881	178,522	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,845

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	21	28	15	65
Spring wheat	168	112	16	296
Corn	78	29	150	257
Oats	175	....	86	261
Rye	26	....	7	33
Barley	8	37	23	68
Totals	481	207	294	982

Also 2,400 bu No. 3 spring by canal. Total about 600,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,007 bu wheat, 145,608 bu corn, 49,091 bu oats, 435 bu rye, 2,800 bu barley.

Lake freights were a little more active, with no change in rates, which were 1¾c for corn and 1⅞c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 118,000 bu corn and 55,000 bu flax.

Rail freights were unsettled, rates being about 20c, grain and flour, and 20 @25c provisions per 100 lbs to New York.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Oct. 18, bu.	Oct. 17, bu.	Oct. 16, bu.	Oct. 15, bu.
Chicago	163,715	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Forty-eight hours.

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 40,706 bu; Milwaukee, 450 bu; St. Louis, 17,000 bu; Toledo, 27,000 bu; Detroit, 137,406 bu; New York, 129,602 bu.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Oct. 16, gross weight:

	Week.	Do 1883.
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other product	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the aggregates of reports of last week's movement of the principal breadstuffs. The stated receipts for wheat and flour should be materially reduced to allow for duplications:

RECEIPTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philad'phia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philad'phia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports of the week included 127,000 brls flour, 1,074,000 bu wheat, 167,000 bu corn, 140,000 bu oats, and 107,000 bu rye.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to Oct. 11:

	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the exports for the week ending Oct. 11:

From—	Pork, brls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	271,000	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week in 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the exports of breadstuffs and corn for the week ending Oct. 11:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week, 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The flour, wheat, and corn were distributed as follow:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South and Central America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British North Am. Colonies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,513
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—5,000 sacks and 125 brls springs and 1,400 sacks low grades on private terms. Total about 4,000 brl.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—12 cars bran at $10.25@10.75; 13 cars middlings at $11.00@14.50; 4 cars shorts at $11.00@11.50.

WINTER WHEAT—9 cars No. 3 red at 65c; 25 cars by sample at 67@70c for No. 3. Total about 17,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—5,000 bu No. 2 regular at [illegible]; [illegible] cars do at 73c; 9 cars receipts dated Oct. 16 and since at [illegible]; 44 cars do at [illegible]; 12 cars do at [illegible]; 28 cars do at [illegible]; 15 cars do at [illegible]; 19 early at 74c; 8 cars No. 3 at [illegible]; 104 cars by sample at [illegible] for No. 3 and 75c for No. 2. Total about 125,000 bu.

CORN—3 cars No. 2 and high mixed at [illegible]; 14 cars at [illegible]; 7 cars at [illegible]; 10 cars at 47c; 9 cars early at [illegible]; 1 car do at [illegible]—closed at about [illegible]; 56 cars rejected at [illegible]; [illegible] cars at [illegible]; [illegible] bu at [illegible]; [illegible] bu and 55 cars early, mostly special houses, at [illegible]—closed at [illegible] bid; [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible] for rejected. Total about 172,000 bu.

OATS—2 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; 30 cars and 5,700 bu at [illegible]; [illegible] bu at [illegible]; 240 cars by sample at [illegible] for No. 3 and [illegible] for No. 2 white. Total about 272,000 bu.

RYE—15 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; 3 cars early at 54c; 2 cars rejected at 47c; 10 cars by sample at [illegible] for rejected. Total about 14,000 bu.

BARLEY—13 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; 35 cars by sample at [illegible], according to quality. Total about [illegible] bu.

MESS PORK—No sales.

LARD—1,000 tcs at [illegible].

MEATS—[illegible] pcs green hams (16 lbs) at [illegible].

BEEF HAMS—[illegible] pcs November at $12.00.

STRAW—1 car rye at $8.50 on track.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was quoted about as before. It was in good local and shipping demand, and commanded full prices, sales making at the following figures: Creamery fancy, [illegible]; do common to choice, [illegible]; dairy, choice to fancy, [illegible]; dairy, fair to good, [illegible]; common grades, [illegible]; packing stock, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

CHEESE—In this market there was continued firmness. The demand was of a liberal character. We quote: Young America, full cream, [illegible]; full cream, cheddar, September, [illegible]; full cream, flat, two in a box, [illegible]; choice skimmed, [illegible]; skimmed, poor to good, [illegible]; damaged, [illegible].

EGGS—Continued in request, and with light supply ruled firm at [illegible] for fresh.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate demand and steady at quotations: Green apples, [illegible] per brl; lemons, [illegible] per box; oranges, $7.00 for Louisiana and [illegible] for Jamaica; pears, [illegible] per brl for choice domestic Bartletts; peaches, [illegible] per peck basket for Michigan grown; plums, [illegible] per peck and [illegible] per ½-bu box for prime Lombard, Blue Damson, or Green Gage; California pears, [illegible]; California plums, $1.75; quinces, $1.75; and grapes, [illegible].

GROCERIES—There was no change in the situation of this market. Trade was reported quiet, orders rarely extending beyond meeting current wants. Prices were well sustained all around: Coffees—Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Mexican, fair to good, [illegible]; Rio, choice to fancy, [illegible]; Rio, common to good, [illegible]. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, [illegible]; granulated, [illegible]; standard A, [illegible]; extra C, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]. Rice—Carolina, [illegible]; Louisiana, [illegible].

HAY—Receipts, [illegible] tons; shipments, 18 tons. Inquiry only fair and market quiet; offerings large. No. 1 timothy quotable at [illegible]; No. 2 do, [illegible]; mixed do, [illegible]; upland prairie, [illegible]; No. 1 prairie, [illegible]; No. 2 do, [illegible].

HIDES—The market is reported quiet, with sales at about previous prices: Light green salted, [illegible]; heavy cows, [illegible]; green salted calf, [illegible]; No. 2 do, [illegible]; bulls, [illegible]; dry salted, [illegible]; No. 2 green salted, [illegible]; damaged No. 1, [illegible]; dry flint, No. 1, [illegible]. Branded and horn-hooked, [illegible] per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Lard, linseed, and turpentine were firm. Other lines averaged steady. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, [illegible]; 150-test, prime white, [illegible]; 175-test, headlight, 14c; Wisconsin test, prime white, [illegible]; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, [illegible]; lard, extra, [illegible]; lard, No. 1, [illegible]; lard, No. 2, [illegible]; linseed, raw, [illegible]; linseed, boiled, [illegible]; whale, winter, [illegible]; sperm, $1.50; miners', [illegible]; neatsfoot, pure, [illegible]; turpentine, [illegible].

SEEDS—Flax steady at [illegible] for No. 1, timothy firm at [illegible] for prime, and clover was steady at [illegible] for prime.

STRAW—Rye-straw was quoted at [illegible], and oat was about [illegible].

TALLOW—Was quiet at [illegible] for city, and 6c for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 country.

VEAL—Moderate sales were reported at [illegible], according to quality.

WOOL—There were light sales, and a weak feeling prevailed. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	[illegible]	Fine light	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Fine heavy	[illegible]
Quarter blood	[illegible]	Medium	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]	Quarter blood	[illegible]
Cott'd and r'ugh	[illegible]	Coarse	[illegible]
		Cott'd and r'ugh	[illegible]

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12 for raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	11,700	21,187	1,641
Tuesday	7,821	25,228	3,473
Wednesday	9,641	25,576	3,027
Thursday	10,228	25,478	5,235
Friday	7,863	29,850	1,439
Saturday	2,1[illegible]	8,5[illegible]	300
Total	4[illegible]	135,774	15,095
Same week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,580
Week ending Oct. 11	45,157	90,784	12,781
Shipments—			
Monday	2,938	4,620	422
Tuesday	2,821	5,528	286
Wednesday	4,183	7,445	175
Thursday	4,658	5,511	411
Friday	3,497	5,740	326
Total	18,307	28,744	1,620

Light hogs are now selling at about the prices of a year ago, the then quotations being [illegible]. Heavy weights, however, are [illegible] higher than at the corresponding time last year.

The last week's receipts of cattle were among the largest ever recorded, they having been exceeded but two or three times in the history of the trade. The largest total was for the week ending Oct. 25, 1883, when [illegible] head arrived. The next biggest was for the week ending Oct. 4 last—[illegible] head.

Prices for cattle are not greatly different from those of a week ago. Notwithstanding the remarkably heavy receipts, the market closed rather stronger than it opened, excepting common shipping steers. Hogs closed [illegible] lower than last week, the decline being due to largely-increased receipts. Sheep have remained about steady.

CATTLE—The last week developed no important changes in the market for shipping cattle. There was a continuously-fair demand for good to choice beeves, and for that class there was a firm feeling from the start. At no time within a year have fat cattle sold higher than during the last week. Common and medium grades have continued dull, with prices low and unsatisfactory. The abundance of range cattle enabled the dressed-beef men to supply their wants without resorting to the common native grades, and holders of the latter were obliged to freely shade prices in order to make a clearance. The quality of the arrivals averaged poor. Half to three-quarters fattened steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 lbs made up the bulk of the staff arrivals, and the larger part of the staff changed hands below [illegible]. A few good ones made [illegible] and there were scattering sales of choice at [illegible]. Lean grassers sold at [illegible], few going below [illegible]. Native butchers' stock was comparatively steady. It was in light supply, and but for the heavy run of plains cattle would no doubt have advanced. Cows sold principally at [illegible] and bulls largely at [illegible]. Veals were scarce at [illegible].

Range cattle were in heavy supply, between 25,000 and 30,000 head arriving. There was an active demand, however, and prices not only did not suffer any decline but were stronger. The market closed [illegible] higher than the previous week, at [illegible] for poor to choice Texans, and at [illegible] for poor to choice Westerns. The former sold largely at [illegible] and the latter mostly at [illegible]. Some fine Montanas were taken Friday at [illegible]. They averaged [illegible].

Stockers were dull and heavy early in the week, but became active towards the close, with a hardening tendency in prices. The receipts were liberal but all were taken and the week closed on a firm basis at [illegible]. Feeders were in steadily fair request and sold from $3.75 for poor lots to $4.75 for prime. There was a fair run of Eastern calves, sales of which were at [illegible] per head, according to quality. There was little call for heifer calves.

Saturday's market was fairly active and firm. The light supply was quickly closed out and a few choice lots slightly higher prices were obtained. Below are the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	6.65 @ 6.90
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50 @ 5.50
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75 @ 4.25
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs	3.00 @ 4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00 @ 2.50
Grass Texans	[illegible]
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00 @ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00 @ 60.00

HOGS—The receipts were the largest for any week since February. They exhibit an increase on the previous week of [illegible], and on the total for the corresponding week last year of [illegible]. The increase was more marked than any one had expected, and the result was there was a general and pronounced weakening of prices. There was a decline Monday of [illegible], which was followed Tuesday by a drop of [illegible]. Wednesday's arrivals being some [illegible] head less than for Tuesday there was a slight reaction, which was followed Thursday by a further small gain, but Friday the market again turned downward, and the total decline for the week is [illegible]. The quality shows less improvement than might be expected. The current arrivals are very little better than the average for last month. Shippers did not take their usual proportion of the supply, less than a fourth falling into their hands.

Saturday's market was quiet and weaker. The fresh receipts amounted to only about 8,500, but there were fully that many stale hogs, and sellers failed to make a clearance. The closing quotations were [illegible] for poor to choice light and [illegible] for inferior mixed to best heavy. Skips and grassers sold at [illegible].

SHEEP—Prices differ but slightly from those current a week ago. Fair to best grades have been in steadily good demand and have remained firm. Poorer sorts were more or less neglected, but no class is any lower than last week. The supply was moderate, and was easily closed out at [illegible] for inferior; at [illegible] for common, and at [illegible] for fair to choice. Lambs are quoted at [illegible], according to quality.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts today, [illegible] head; consigned through, [illegible] cars; fair demand, but at lower rates, owing to heavy receipts; sales, prime to choice native shipping steers, [illegible]; light to fair, from [illegible] to 1,300 lbs, [illegible]; stockers and feeders; Canadas, [illegible]; cows and heifers, Colorado, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400 head; consigned through, [illegible] cars; market steady for sheep; stronger for lambs; sales, medium to good sheep, [illegible]; good to choice Canada lambs, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head; consigned through, 287 cars; market active but a shade lower; sales, good to choice Yorkers, [illegible]; butchers' grades, [illegible].

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; range cattle firmer; [illegible] higher; exports, [illegible]; good to choice shipping, [illegible]; common to medium, [illegible]; feeders, [illegible]; cows, [illegible]; grass Texas steers, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head; weaker, shade lower; lots 150 to 300 lbs, [illegible], mainly [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 210 head; nominally unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, 550 head; shipments, 380 head.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 4,300; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Baltimores and Yorkers, [illegible].

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 800 head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 2,6[illegible] head; supply very light, only a small retail trade being done.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10[illegible] head; shipments, 100 head; no supply and no market.

LUMBER.

There was a slight increase in the offerings at the Franklin street dock yesterday but sales were slow, buyers asking for concessions which holders refused to grant. The following prices ruled:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 7.75 @ 8.00
Piece-stuff, long green	8.50 @ 9.50
No. 2 boards and strips, green	9.00 @ 10.00
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00 @ 11.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00 @ 14.50
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00 @ 22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00 @ 2.30
Shingles, standard	1.60 @ 1.90
Lath, green	1.25 @ 1.40

Trade at the yards is reported fair, dealers making their own prices, no list being in force at present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 6s [illegible]; spring, 6s [illegible]; California, 6s [illegible]; club, [illegible]. Corn—New, 5s [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—1:30 p. m.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 38s 3d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 56s.

CORN—New mixed firm at 5s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—COTTON—In good demand and prices unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull and unchanged.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Oct. 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive. Corn strong at 5s 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier: American red winter, [illegible]; American spring, [illegible]. Corn rather easier. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rather easier. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, [illegible]. Weather in England, warm for the season.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; futures barely steady; October, 9.85c; November, 9.88c; December, 9.90c; January, 10.00c; February, 10.14c; March, 10.28c; April, 10.41c; May, 10.53c; June, 10.65c; July, 10.[illegible].

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 19,000 brls; exports, 95 brls; super State and Western, [illegible]; common to good extra, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot grades [illegible] higher, closing steady; options [illegible] lower; later, stronger, closed showing a recovery of [illegible]; receipts, 173,500 bu; exports, 130,000 bu; No. 2 spring, [illegible]; hard No. 1 Duluth, [illegible]; do c. i. f., [illegible]; hard No. 2 Duluth, c. i. f., [illegible]; ungraded red, [illegible]; do c. i. f., [illegible]; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 red, steamer, [illegible]; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 2 red November, sales [illegible] bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December, sales 1,576,000 bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January, sales 672,000 bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February, sales 176,000 bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; March, sales [illegible] bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; April, sales [illegible] bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; May, sales [illegible] bu at [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Corn—Spot lots [illegible] and options [illegible] lower, closing steadier; receipts, [illegible] bu; exports, [illegible] bu; ungraded, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 2, October, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; November, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] lower; receipts, 44,000 bu; exports, none; mixed western, [illegible]; white western, [illegible].

HOPS—Quiet; quoted at [illegible] for common to choice.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; options shade lower, active; Rio No. 7, spot, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bags: October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]. Sugar quiet but steady; centrifugal, [illegible]; C, [illegible]; extra C, [illegible]; white extra C, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]; mold A, [illegible]; standard A, [illegible]; cut-loaf and crushed, [illegible]; powdered, [illegible]; granulated, [illegible]. Molasses quiet and nominal. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, [illegible]; refined, [illegible].

TALLOW—Barely steady; [illegible].

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady.

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm.

LEATHER—Steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, [illegible].

WOOL—Dull; depressed.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; new mess pork, [illegible]. Cut meats dull and weak; long clear middles, [illegible]. Lard lower; Western steam, spot, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible].

BUTTER—Quiet but firm.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common, [illegible]. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,900 brls; wheat, 173,500 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 42,750 bu; rye, 1,10[illegible] bu; barley, 11,100 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 124,[illegible] bu; corn, 400 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—11,745 brls and 15,865 sacks flour, 10[illegible] brls corn-meal, 19 brls and 6.5 sacks oatmeal, 17,5[illegible] bu corn, 31,500 bu wheat, 30,425 bu oats, 50[illegible] bu barley, 50[illegible] bu rye.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand and prices are steady. Western superfine at [illegible]; common extras, [illegible]; and Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands, [illegible]; winter wheat, Michigan, at [illegible]; Ohio and Indiana at [illegible]; and St. Louis and Illinois at [illegible]; patent spring wheats at [illegible]; and patent winter wheats at [illegible] per brl.

CORN—Quiet at [illegible] per bu for steamer mixed, [illegible] for yellow, [illegible] for high mixed, and [illegible] for no grade.

OATS—Firm at [illegible] for No. 1 and extra white, [illegible] for No. 2 white, [illegible] for No. 3 white, and [illegible] for mixed.

RYE—[illegible] per bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady at [illegible] per brl for prime; [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef is held at [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for extra mess; and [illegible] for family and plate. Lard is in steady demand at [illegible] per lb for city and Western. Smoked hams, [illegible] per lb for Boston and Western.

BUTTER—Firm. Western and Northern creameries at [illegible] per lb for fine and [illegible] for good to choice; Franklin County dairy, [illegible]; New York and Vermont dairies at [illegible] for extra, [illegible] for good and choice, and [illegible] for common to fair; Western dairy at [illegible] for choice; imitation creamery, [illegible]; and Western ladle packed [illegible] for choice and [illegible] for common to good.

CHEESE—Steady at [illegible] per lb for full cream, [illegible] for fair to good, and [illegible] for skim.

EGGS—Held at [illegible] per doz for Eastern, [illegible] for Northern, [illegible] for Nova Scotia and Canada, and [illegible] for Western.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on 'Change today were lower and dull. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, 73c; December, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 65c. Receipts—Wheat, 114,311 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 55,500 bu. In store—Wheat, 1,245,460 bu; oats, 7,570 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, [illegible] cash; [illegible] nominal October; [illegible] November; [illegible] December; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash and October; [illegible] nominal November; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; Long berry, [illegible] asked; receipts, [illegible]. Corn—No. 2, [illegible] asked. Oats—Light mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible].

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Corn—Options dull and lower; car-lots weaker; rejected mixed, 55c; No. 3 mixed, [illegible]; steamer, [illegible]; sail mixed [illegible]; sail mixed, October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Oats weak; rejected white, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 30c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible].

EGGS—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet; steam, [illegible]; butchers' loose, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet at [illegible].

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—FLOUR—In fair demand; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Corn dull; rejected, [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring in fair demand; [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.75 cash and October; $15.75 November. Lard—Prime steam, [illegible] cash and October; [illegible] November. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible].

HOGS—Quiet; [illegible].

BUTTER—Firm; choice creamery, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, [illegible].

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; best new cream, [illegible].

EGGS—Steady; [illegible].

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal. Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; barley, 41,0[illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 450 bu; barley, 8,5[illegible] bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Steady, with fair inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and active; No. 2 winter red, spot, [illegible]; fresh November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Corn—Western quiet; mixed, year, [illegible]; January, [illegible] asked. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Rye steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Steady, with fair inquiry.

COPPER—Refined quiet at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady at [illegible].

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, [illegible]; grain, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 83,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and inactive; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash, [illegible] October, [illegible] November, [illegible] December, [illegible] May, closing at outside figures. Corn opened lower, but recovered and closed higher for year and far-away months; [illegible] cash, [illegible] October; [illegible] November; [illegible] closing at [illegible] year; [illegible] closing at [illegible] January; [illegible] bid May. Oats lower and slow; [illegible] cash, [illegible] November, [illegible] year, [illegible] May. Rye quiet at [illegible] bid. Barley steady at [illegible].

LEAD—Dull at [illegible].

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at [illegible].

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.31.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet; [illegible]-day long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Bacon easier; long clear, [illegible]; short rib, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Lard nominally [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 12,0[illegible] bu; oats, 35,0[illegible] bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 7,0[illegible] bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; cash, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; No. 2 soft, [illegible]. Corn lower; cash, [illegible]; November, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked; year, [illegible]; January, [illegible] bid; May, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked. Oats—[illegible] bid, [illegible] asked.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower at [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 2, 55c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.50. Lard held higher. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, [illegible]; packing and butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

EGGS—Firm.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

Toledo, O., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 cash and October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 2 soft, [illegible]; No. 3 do, 74c. Corn neglected; rejected, 50c; no grade at 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 at [illegible].

CLOVER-SEED—Prime, $4.70 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, cash, and October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible] bid; January, [illegible] asked; No. 2 soft, [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, October, 55c asked; year, [illegible] asked. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, October, [illegible]; year, [illegible].

CLOVER—Dull; prime, $4.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—PROVISIONS—Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, packed, higher, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18.—Cotton—In futures today prices rose .10c to .08c, lost again .05c, and market closed barely steady .06@.07c higher than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 18.—Cotton—Easy; middling, [illegible]; low middling, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 6,000 bales; gross, 6,153; exports, Great Britain, 3,7[illegible]; sales, 1,200; stock, [illegible].

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 8,179 bales; gross, [illegible]; exports, Great Britain, [illegible]; Continent, 1,500; sales, 3,500; stock, 113,525.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—Cotton—Steady; middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,3[illegible]; stock, [illegible].

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Cotton—Steady at [illegible]; receipts, 3,850 bales; shipments, [illegible]; stock, 21,[illegible]; sales, 1,650.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 18.—Petroleum—Some bearish rumors from the field today, which were only important as showing the effect rumors sometimes have on the market, agitated the trade, and depressed values. From this depression, however, there was a sharp rally at the close. Reliable information from Phillips City would seem to indicate that the pool opened by Semple & Armstrong and Phillips No. 1 was being gradually divested of its terrors. Opening this morning at 81c, prices dropped to [illegible], firmed to [illegible], gradually weakened to [illegible], firmed to [illegible], fluctuated between that and [illegible] for a time, weakened to [illegible], firmed to [illegible], weakened to [illegible], firmed to [illegible], weakened to [illegible], advanced rapidly and closed at [illegible]. Sales, 3,840,000 brls; clearances, [illegible] brls.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—Petroleum—Irregular; certificates opened weak at 81c, declined to [illegible], rallied, and closed firmer at [illegible].

Cleveland, O., Oct. 18.—Petroleum—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, [illegible].

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 18.—Whisky—Steady; basis for finished goods, $1.11.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Whisky—Unchanged.

A NATURALIST'S TRAVELS.

New York *Mail*: Prof. Henry A. Ward, the famous naturalist and traveler, arrived on the Republic Saturday, after a summer spent in collecting scientific specimens of natural history in Africa.

"I have been a traveler for thirty-two years," said Prof. Ward, replying to a question, "having ascended the Niger River when I was only 20 years old, and I have made twenty trips across the Atlantic Ocean. I have resided in Paris for five years, but although I resigned my chair as Professor in Rochester University several years ago, my home is still in that city, and Ward's Natural Science Establishment, of which I have been the proprietor for fifteen years, is the place where the material I collect is prepared. I have twenty-three workmen in my employment at Rochester, and the 120 large boxes of specimens collected during my trip in Africa will pass through their hands before being sent to their destination in museums and college-cabinets."

"How far have I traveled on this trip?" said the great collector when questioned further. "About 28,000 miles. I passed through the Red Sea, but did not succeed well in Nubia and Abyssinia on account of the war in the Soudan. I next went to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, and then I traveled along the east coast of Africa to Zanzibar, from which point I made an excursion of a few hundred miles into the interior. From Mozambique I proceeded along the coast, making short excursions to find native collectors, twenty-two of whom were employed by me to collect specimens between the equator and the Cape of Good Hope. I traveled in Zululand, in Natal, in the Boer country, and in Griqualand, the diamond-fields having been the chief attraction of the land of the Griquas.

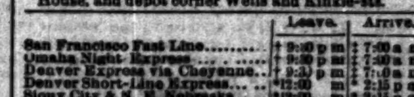
"I collect only dead specimens, and have been especially successful this time in securing skins of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, antelope, and ostrich. I wished both skins and skeletons, and although the Kaffirs are not allowed to keep guns, I secured a special permission which enabled me to send out a number of them to hunt for me."

Physicians told Mr. L. Warner of Hutchinson, Wis., that his wife was suffering from neuralgia of the heart. He sent for one bottle of Athlophoros. What success attended its use may be gathered from the fact that a few months afterwards Mr. Warner wrote to the manufacturers asking to be allowed to take the agency for the medicine in the northern part of Wisconsin. "I have used it in my own family," he says, "and have seen it used in two other cases, with great success."

WHITE STAR LINE—Maury Route.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, 1st Nov., 2:30 p.m.
Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, Thursday, 6th Nov., 7:30 a.m.
Britannic, Capt. Perry, Saturday, 15th Nov., 2:30 p.m.
Republic, Capt. Irving, Thursday, 20th Nov., 6:30 a.m.
From White Star Dock, foot of West Tenth-st. Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets, $144, $180. Special limited return tickets $110. Intermediate, Adriatic only, $40. Steerage at low rates.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at company's office, 48 Clark-st., Chicago.
N. ANDERSON, Gen'l West'n Agt.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 103 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, etc., at 8 p. m.*
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & St. P. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & St. P. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference Marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse local	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. §Daily, except Sunday. [illegible] except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

WESTERN (Continued).

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. [illegible] Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depot, [illegible] Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars [illegible] within one block. Ticket-offices, [illegible] South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace [illegible] and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. [illegible] elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'phia, B'falo & Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman [illegible] Cars to Boston via Albany. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleeper attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Tickets [illegible] 59 and 63 Clark-st. General O[illegible].

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago [illegible] a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago [illegible] p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest Ticket Agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

VOLU[illegible]
S[illegible]
WAB[illegible]
HOLIDAY B[illegible]
NOT AT [illegible]
But at 148 [illegible]
TH[illegible]
AND ALL [illegible]
1,260 [illegible]
900 [illegible]
From the Bankrupt [illegible] Co.," recently pu[illegible]
Retailer's Sto[illegible]
Originally co[illegible]
Retailer's S[illegible]
Worth fr[illegible]
AT ONE-F[illegible]
25 [illegible]
WILL [illegible]
FOR ALL THE [illegible]
And for all the higher [illegible] Boston retail price, pl[illegible]
LESS 40 [illegible]
Albums marked $2[illegible]
Albums marked $3[illegible]
Albums marked $4[illegible]
Albums marked $6[illegible]
Albums marked $1[illegible]
THERE ARE [illegible]
Every Kind, S[illegible]
THE [illegible]
Include Dressed and U[illegible] Papier Mache, Bisque, [illegible] Babies, Chinese Babies, Clothes, etc., etc.
DIVIDED [illegible]
Lot No. 1—Boston Retail P[illegible]
Lot No. 2—Boston Retail P[illegible]
Lot No. 3—Boston Retail P[illegible]
Lot No. 4—Boston Retail P[illegible]
Lot No. 5—Boston Retail P[illegible]
Lot No. 6—50 ct. Dolls [illegible]
Lot No. 7—40 ct. Dolls [illegible]
Lot No. 8—Dolls worth 30 [illegible]
FR[illegible]
TO EVE[illegible]
ILLUSTRATED [illegible]
THE AMERIC[illegible]
And Nominees of t[illegible]
Steel-Portraits, L[illegible]
James G. Blaine, John A. Logan, Geo. Washington, John A[illegible], Andr. Jackson, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, A. Lincoln, R. B. Hayes, J. A. G[illegible]
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Insuring Twelve Mo[illegible] nearly 1,000 gallons [illegible] ride," 40 oz. of T[illegible] the extra Chemicals [illegible] the air of a house pu[illegible]
Prevents Sewer-G[illegible] and is the only R[illegible] against sickness and [illegible] from house drainage [illegible]
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